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Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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CRONJE SEES LITTLE CHANCE OF MUGABE'S JOINING CONSTELLATION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Mar 80 p 8

[Article by Keith Abendroth: "Changes Came Too Late in Rhodesia"]

[Text] **A former Rhodesian cabinet minister, Mr Rowan Cronje, said in Pretoria yesterday that he sees little chance of Mr Robert Mugabe officially joining South Africa's planned constellation of African states.**

But at the same time, he said the new Rhodesian Prime Minister had made it clear that he intended to retain his commercial links with the Republic.

Addressing a Pretoria Press Club luncheon, Mr Cronje expressed guarded optimism for the future of Rhodesia, saying that the Whites there had decided "to stay put".

The big lesson of Rhodesia, he said, was that changes and concessions were made too late.

Had we faced up to the fact earlier that changes were imperative, then the chances were pretty good that the changes at that stage would have not been as traumatic as we have to face now.

Mr Cronje, who has been re-elected to the Rhodesian Parliament, has high praise

for Mr Mugabe's ability to get to the nub of a matter decisively.

Significantly, he said, in private discussions with Mr Mugabe he had discovered that his own aims and objectives when in charge of lands and rural development in Rhodesia accorded with those of Mr Mugabe.

"Mr Mugabe is fully aware that a sudden switch to a Marxist regime in Rhodesia could mean the collapse of the country. He accepts that change cannot come overnight."

Mr Mugabe conceded that 80 percent of the Whites were born in Rhodesia and had the right to be there, said Mr Cronje.

"We are staying not because we are a commodity or because we have the skills that Mr Mugabe needs, but because we are as much a part of the scene as the

Blacks."

The lesson of the Rhodesian election, he said was that intimidation had won the day — and the Black voters had gone to the polls to vote for peace at any price.

"This was the only real issue of the election.

Mugabe's people put it bluntly; the war would continue if you don't vote for us," he said.

People in South Africa did not have the faintest idea what it was to live in Rhodesia for the past seven years.

While the tension was bad enough for the Whites, it was many times worse for the Black people in the tribal areas, living in the midst of murder, rape and enforced conscription.

"They saw a vote for Mugabe as a vote for peace."

Mr Cronje's advice was: "If you change to satisfy the world, forget it. But if you want change to bring about race harmony, unity and peaceful coexistence for your country — do it now."

CLOSER SWAZILAND-MOZAMBIQUE COOPERATION DISCUSSED

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 17 Mar 80 p 1

[Text]

PRESIDENT MACHEL of Mozambique has stressed the need for the strengthening of friendly ties between his country and Swaziland, particularly because of King Sobhuza's obvious admiration of the people of Mozambique.

President Machel said this during a meeting with a Swazi delegation in Maputo led by the Deputy Prime Minister Senator Ben Nsibandze on Friday.

He is reported to have expressed his anxiety at the stepping up without delay of talks on energy which might lead to Swaziland getting her petroleum imports through Mozambique.

During his visit there, Sen. Nsibandze visited the oil refinery the railway and the Maputo harbour where he saw this country's products being shipped to the outside world.

According to an official communique issued after the Maputo talks, the discussions were held in a climate of friendship and mutual understanding. The delegates considered the

establishment of a joint co-operation commission in the fields of industry, trade, transport, energy and other relevant matters of mutual interest.

The Mozambican team at the talks was led by the Minister of the Interior, Mr. Marriano Matsinhe. Sen Nsibandze later paid a courtesy call to President Machel to whom he delivered a personal message from King Sobhuza II.

Speaking at a cocktail party held in honour of the Swazi delegation, Sen. Nsibandze praised President Machel for the significant role he played in the struggle of Zimbabwe which has culminated in a massive victory of Mr. Robert Mugabe's wing of the Patriotic Front.

It should also be the task of Mozambican and Swazi people to cement and strengthen the cordial relations that exist between their two countries he said, and stated that as neighbours and as Africans they shared a great historic past.

The Swazi delegation included two Permanent Secretaries, Mr. A.R. Shabangu, and Mr. Seth Dhlamini, the Commissioner of Police, Mr. T.V. Mtetwa and two senior police officers and legal draughtsman, Mr. P.P. Makhanda.

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

■ SA REQUIREMENTS--Gaborone. Botswana had lifted visa requirements for Rhodesians wishing to travel to the country, the Botswana Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Archie Mogwe, said here yesterday, reports IANA. In an interview, he said the election results in Zimbabwe had prompted Botswana to lift several bans against the former British colony. These included reopening the Kazungula border on March 10 and easing flying restrictions over certain parts of Botswana. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Mar 80 p 1]

MAURITIUS DELEGATION TO S.A.--Cape Town--A top level ministerial delegation from Mauritius said yesterday it was very satisfied with the outcome of discussions it had had with members of the South African Government. The four-man delegation, comprising the Minister of Housing, Mr Eliezer Francois, the Minister of Fisheries, Mr Iswardeo Seetaram, a member of the Mauritian Legislative Assembly, Mr Maurice Espitalier Noel, and the chairman of the Tea Board, Mr Mohun Narain, are on an eight-day visit to South Africa. Mr Francois, the delegation leader, said they had come to South Africa to specifically discuss questions relating to the tea industry in his country. The delegation had also taken advantage of the visit to discuss the housing problem in Mauritius, damage caused by Cyclone Claudette, which struck Mauritius last December, year and three subsequent lesser cyclones, as well as a severe flood which had caused extensive damage. The delegation met the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, the Minister of Finance, Senator Owen Horwood, and the Minister of Industry, Commerce and Consumer Affairs, Dr Schalk van der Merwe yesterday. Relations between the two countries were good, he said, despite the fact that Mauritius appeared to lead attacks against South Africa at the United Nations.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Mar 80 p 9]

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BRIEFS

POWER PLANT--Nekemte --Residents of kebele 01 in Sire town in Nekemte province bought a power plant and accessories at a cost of 92,000 Birr. The residents raised the amount to electrify their town. A 125 Horse Power power plant was bought by them with 67,000 Birr, and other electrical goods needed for the installation of the plant required an additional 25,000 Birr. The residents have currently deployed their labour power to put up electric poles. Comrade Likessa Kenaa, chairman of the kebele, said that the town would shortly have electricity supply. [Text]
[Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 22 Mar 80 p 6]

CSO: 4420

CALL FOR INQUIRY COMMISSION ESTABLISHMENT PRAISED

London WEST AFRICA in English 24 Mar 80 p 511

[Editorial: "Case for Ghana Inquiry"]

[Text]

IT TOOK a good deal of courage for Captain Boakye Djan and Major Mensah Poku, both formerly leading members of the AFRC, to return to Ghana from Britain and call for a Commission of Inquiry into the facts of AFRC rule, allegations of corruption against some AFRC personnel and into the transitional provisions of the constitution. Inevitably there has been some vigorous reaction. The National Union of Ghana Students, for instance, has said it is part of "a vicious intrigue by reactionary forces to reverse the gains of the June 4 revolution . . . the latest manoeuvre in a general campaign by imperialists and their agents". The accusation deserves to be taken seriously, though Captain Boakye Djan is not easily cast as an imperialist agent. The fact is, however, that the "gains of the June 4 revolution" are becoming more and more difficult to identify as time goes on: a Commission of Inquiry is perhaps needed to define them more precisely and thus make them more easy to defend. The gains are clearly not material: no one in Ghana would now claim to be better off because of the military action that brought Flight-Lieutenant Rawlings to power on June 4. The gains must be in a more spiritual realm: above all in the strong public statement that Ghanaians would no longer be exploited for the profit of a few and that corruption would not be tolerated. The threat to these inspirational gains (which have had an effect far beyond the borders of Ghana) has come from the stories and rumours that have recently been circulated saying that there was corruption within the AFRC itself, as well as mismanagement and muddle. These rumours and allegations will not go away, however much they are denied by former AFRC members and cursed by students: the only way to kill them is to investigate them thoroughly. Such an investigation, as has been pointed out

by the *Daily Graphic*, would be within the spirit of June 4. Accountability was one of the key words, and Flight-Lieutenant Rawlings repeatedly said that every Ghanaian had the right to challenge every action by any member of the AFRC.

As well as restoring the shine to the AFRC reputation (and thus defending the gains of the June 4 revolution), a Commission of Inquiry could serve to set right a matter that has been exercising the conscience of many Ghanaians (and has been mentioned before in *West Africa*): among the many corrupt people who were rightly punished by the special courts set up under AFRC rule, there were also some innocent people wrongly punished. This happens sometimes with the most scrupulously-run courts and there is strong evidence that some of the procedures of the special courts and some of the activities of the pre-trial investigation teams were far from scrupulous. Some people were condemned in their absence, without any testimony being heard, a sentence simply being scribbled next to a name on a list. Under the transitional provisions agreed between the AFRC and the incoming civilian government and written into the constitution, these sentences may not be reviewed. A Commission of Inquiry might devise ways of getting round this and removing a stain on Ghanaian justice. It is possible that a referendum may be necessary and the danger (as has been pointed out) is that such a referendum may be taken as a vote of no confidence in the June 4 revolution and be overwhelmingly defeated. An authoritative report by a Commission of Inquiry, which was backed by all parties, might go far to avoid that.

The big question is what sort of inquiry is needed. Captain Boakye Djan and Major Mensah Poku suggested two commissions, one to deal with alleged corruption by AFRC members and associates and the other to build up facts on AFRC rule generally and report specifically about the transitional provisions. The second one the two men proposed, should "be appointed from outside Ghana and preferably within the Commonwealth of Nations . . ." Others might think that one Commission would be enough to deal with all aspects. The danger illustrated by so many previous commissions is that a mountain of labour can give birth to a mouse of a report. The membership would surely have to be Ghanaians, but it might be possible to find distinguished men who had been out of the country for some time and were not involved in previous administrations. Mr. H. Hannah-Benjamin, the Chief Justice of Botswana, General Emanuel Erskine, Commander of the United Nations Forces in the Middle East, Mr. Kenneth Dadzie, of the United Nations Secretariat, are three names that immediately come to mind. The procedures for such a

commission would need to be as simple and swift as possible.

It has been argued that President Limann's Government should be devoting itself to solving the country's economic problems and thus easing the desperate hardships of most Ghanaians rather than dealing with these more abstract constitutional matters. This sounds right, but the truth is that Ghanaians are deeply concerned about these things and will continue to be so until the truth is established. There are questions that must be answered.

This is not to say that the indemnity of AFRC members from prosecution or civil damages need be lifted: there should be no seeking of vengeance. Acts done in the heat of a near-revolution must be judged by their own standards of morality. But, if permanent value is to be gained from the June 4 experience, the truth must be established, the wrongs righted and the suspicions and rumours dispersed.

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FOREIGN AID EXPECTED, FOREIGN REVENUE ESTIMATED

London WEST AFRICA in English 24 Mar 80 p 546

[Text] The Vice-President, Dr J.W.S. de Graft-Johnson, has said Ghana stands at such a crossroads that it was natural to expect massive aid from foreign friends and international financial institutions. He said adequate representations had been made and that the government would continue to explore the extent to which Ghana could get aid and support. He said, however, that the government could not pay for the price demanded by those foreign friends and institutions before such aid and support could be granted. Opening the second week of the Association of Recognised Professional Bodies in Accra, the Vice-President said "since our backs are hard pressed against the wall," the only course open to the nation was to rely entirely on its own efforts. He called on Ghanaians to ensure that every cultivatable land was put to use and every drop of water available should be fully utilised. "Until every square foot of cultivatable land is put to use, there should be no claims of unemployment."

On foreign exchange, the Vice-President said total foreign revenue for 1980 was estimated at C3,680.7m. Of this, payments for services, unrequitted transfers, debt servicing and debt payments were estimated at C1,969.3m. The net foreign exchange that would be available to finance imports would be C1,720.4m. made up of C1,120.5m from Ghana's own resources and an expected foreign support of about C600m. Dr de Graft-Johnson said with current oil consumption at 1,100 tonnes per month, a total oil bill of C924m. per annum would have to be met leaving only C769m. for all other imports. Of that amount, about C300m. had already been committed to support the extended 1979 letters of credit.

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BRIEFS

CDR PHARMACEUTICAL LOAN--East Germany has given Ghana a C12.5m. loan to import drugs. Mr M.P. Ansah, Minister of Health, announced this while visiting the Central Medical Stores at Tema to inspect a C25m. consignment of drugs that had arrived. The drugs included antibiotics, anti-malaria, anti-diarrhoea and vitamin pills. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 24 Mar 80 p 546]

LIBYAN EMBASSY--Libya is to open an embassy in Accra. A team of Libyan diplomats have been in Accra to prepare for the arrival of the ambassador. The team was led by the First Secretary, Mr Ahmed Kawan. As yet, Ghana has no embassy in Libya. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 24 Mar 80 p 546]

EGYPTIAN MILITARY DELEGATION--An Egyptian military delegation of 30 officers arrived in Accra late in February to begin a study tour of Ghana. The delegation, led by the commandant of the Egyptian Command and Staff College, Major-General Mohammed El-Sayed, includes staff and cadets at the college. They were invited by the Ghana Armed Forces Staff College. The delegation met the acting Chief of Defence Staff, Air Commodore Odartey Barnor, and Col. L.H. Ofoosu Appea, Chief of Staff. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 24 Mar 80 p 546]

AFRC PROBE TO PROFIT ENEMIES--Any probe into the AFRC's period of government will only serve Ghana's internal and international enemies, according to a spokesman for the June 4 Movement. Mr A.R. Denkabe, a member of the Movement's central committee, issued a statement in Accra on March 7, arguing that the 'revolution' of June 4 took place precisely because public probes had failed to establish the principle of public accountability in Ghana's political life. The statement said that the people most eager for a probe were those who had opposed the AFRC most strongly and that probes were simply a device to dodge political injustices from one regime to another. "If there are any specific allegations against any individuals connected with the AFRC, the solution is to take those individuals to court under the relevant laws of the land," the statement concluded. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 24 Mar 80 p 546]

MACHEL'S LIBERALIZATION CLAIMS DOUBTED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 24 Mar 80 p 3

[Text]

A LEADING Mozambican expatriate yesterday called on President Samora Machel to spell out clearly whether he intended to pursue his policy of "scientific Marxism", or if he was prepared to adopt a constitution granting "peace, justice, happiness and complete freedom" in a multiracial society.

Mr Gomes dos Santos, one of the former leaders of the Fico Party in Mozambique and who now lives in Johannesburg, asked if "the apparent moderation of President Machel that is

unfortunately arousing interest in some quarters for obviously material reasons", meant the Mozambique Government was prepared to accept "democratic opposition".

He said President Machel should first allow Red Cross officials, representatives of the various political movements and members of the international Press to visit the country "to make possible the recovery of all political and religious prisoners under arrest at the moment".

Mozambique needed to pro-

gress towards becoming "a conscious and civilised country in the context of Southern Africa and the Free World", Mr Santos said.

He said that after the April, 1974, coup in Portugal, his party had attempted, without success, to make Mozambique a "democratic country along traditional political and religious lines of the Mozambican tradition".

Mr Santos is known to command substantial support among some factions of the Mozambican expatriates living in South Africa.

(SO): 4420

MAPUTO GRANTS USSR REFUELING FACILITIES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Mar 80 p 3

[Text] **DESPITE** President Samora Machel's much-publicised soft-line stand, both East Germany and Russia have tightened their grip on Mozambique.

An East German military mission has arrived in Maputo raising their strength to 2 500, while the Russians have been granted the use of Maputo Airport as a refuelling stop en route to the Antarctic.

This Soviet agreement with Mozambique's Marxist Frelimo Government came

into force last month — and is being watched with considerable concern by nations dependant on the Cape oil route.

One South African strategist commented: "The fear is that the Russians will be using the universally accepted status of the Antarctic as an area of peaceful international activity to pioneer a regular route to Southern Africa.

"Once having established a prior presence, they could then expand their facilities at Maputo to embrace a base for maritime patrols in the Indian and South Atlantic Oceans.

"The danger to the West of any such development would be compounded by an escalation of Soviet southward expansionism in the volatile arc of crisis centred on the Persian Gulf."

In a brief communiqué yesterday, Radio Mozambique announced that an East German military mission had arrived in Maputo to establish ties with the Frelimo Ministry of Defence. No further details were given.

The mission's arrival is being studied with interest by South African strategists, largely because the East Germans are playing a steadily more important

role in the Mozambique military, secret police, propaganda and prison guard services.

It was recently announced that the East German military contingent in Maputo is busy forming a Mozambique Border Guard.

The precise functions of this Border Guard are still not clear, although it is generally considered that it is probably as much to keep Mozambique dissidents locked inside the country as it is to keep potential revolutionary support out.

According to Dr Henning von Lowis, head of the Insti-

tute for European Studies at Cologne, West Germany, and regarded as one of Europe's foremost authorities on Communist penetration into Africa, the East Germans are now not only training Frelimo troops, but are also providing revolutionary training for runaway Malawians, Swazis and Kenyans.

Commenting on the increasingly wide spectrum of East German activities in Mozambique, Dr Von Lowis said: "President Machel has handed the East Germans quite voluntarily duties which no sovereign state would normally dispose of.

NNF OFFICIALS REPORTED DETAINED, HARASSED AT STRIJDOM

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Apr 80 p 9

[Text] Windhoek. The Divisional Commissioner of Police in South West Africa, Brigadier Dolf Gouws, confirmed here yesterday that four top officials of the African nationalist political group, the Namibia National Front, had been detained briefly at the J. G. Strijdom airport at the weekend.

Brigadier Gouws said police had confiscated certain documents in their possession and the matter was being investigated, Iana reports.

The four men, Mr Justus Garoeb, the NNF president, Mr Gerson Veli, vice-president, Mr Reinhardt Rukoro, publicity and information secretary, and Mr K. Veli, the NNF representative in Sweden, were detained after returning from a visit to Botswana. They were released later.

Questioned

A statement issued by Mr Rukoro yesterday said the NNF executives had arrived at the airport after a two-day visit to Botswana.

Reports here said the NNF leaders were taken off an aircraft by members of the security police. They were taken to the airport building where they were questioned and their luggage searched. They were then allowed to leave for Windhoek.

Mr Rukoro said in his statement that reports during the past weeks in local newspapers had "been used" to "create an atmosphere and present 'evidence'" which would have led to the detention of NNF leaders.

He alleged the purpose had been to prevent the formation of a single political party by the NNF "even if it meant the arrest of NNF leaders".

"The comrades (NNF executives) were arriving from a two-day mission to Botswana where they, inter alia, had fruitful discussions with the Nigerian High Commissioner, the Libyan Embassy, the Chinese Embassy and the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees," Mr Rukoro said.

Confiscated

"The harassment at the airport lasted for two hours and the comrades had their documents, tape recorders, party constitution and policy and even love letters confiscated," Mr Rukoro said.

It was not yet clear what charges, if any, were being investigated against the four men.

Mr Rukoro said reports in a local newspaper had indicated that the South West Africa National Union, SWANU, a member part of the NNF umbrella organisation, had decided at a congress that it would become a "formidable force which South Africa would not be able to ignore".

SWANU planned to become "so strong that it will coerce South Africa into accepting a U. N.-supervised election and the DMZ", he said.

This had been interpreted by newspaper reports, Mr Rukoro said, as "asking for violence".

The newspaper reports also alleged that SWANU and the NNF had sought military help from Libya, citing a telex message and tapes from a SWANU political meeting.

CSO: 4420

SAM NUJOMA DISCUSSES SWAPO PLANS FOR FUTURE

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 18 Mar 80 p 2

[Text]

AMSTERDAM. — Swapo's president, Mr Sam Nujoma, has offered immediate, bilateral negotiations with the South African Government on independence for South West Africa.

"My only precondition", he said, "is that the negotiations should be about ending South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia."

In one of the most extensive interviews he has ever granted to a South African publication, Mr Nujoma told the Rand Daily Mail that the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, could initiate direct negotiations simply by picking up the phone and contacting Swapo's representative in London.

"It is an open offer. I am ready to begin negotiations anywhere, and at any time — tomorrow if he likes," Mr Nujoma said.

The grey-bearded supreme military commander of Swapo's guerrilla forces was in Amsterdam at the weekend for an international seminar on a proposed oil embargo against South Africa.

Over a light meal, he outlined his view of the stalemate in SWA settlement moves.

He alleged that more than half the funds channelled through Dr Eschel Rhoadie's secret info apparatus had been used to prepare SWA for a docile and obedient government

He was not prepared to divulge details of Swapo's strength in troops or arms. Nor would he say very much about where the arms come from.

Training was carried out in certain member states of the Organisation of African Unity, he said. He denied Swapo had training establishments in Angola.

"We are very grateful to the People's Republic of Angola for the support it gives us, but it has not been independent for long and cannot offer us material support or training for our men."

The major arms supplier was the OAU's Liberation Committee, a co-ordinating group that collects and distributes arms donated by countries friendly to Africa's insurgent movements.

"But we do receive direct military aid from some socialist countries," Mr Nujoma said. "Yes, from the Soviet Union, too."

He denied that any aid accepted, either humanitarian or military, was given with strings attached.

Swapo did buy some of its military equipment from Western arms manufacturers, he said, "but not with the blessing of those governments".

He insisted it was irrelevant to Swapo who provided the arms. A military donation from a Western country would be accepted as willingly as one from Russia.

Swapo's arms, he said, were largely light weapons, suitable to a highly mobile force which had to keep on the move to avoid detection and attack.

He said he regularly visited the war zone to consult with his commanders and to boost the morale of his men.

"I receive regular reports on the war when I am away from the front, but Swapo has a defence department and a strong administrative foundation, that means the war can go on whether I am in contact or not."

"I am not Swapo; I am just a small part of a collective operation. I do not worry about being assassinated or killed, because I know that it will make no difference to Swapo if I am not there."

Swapo was not a "government-in-exile", he said. However, an organisation divided into departments not unlike Ministries meant the organisation could move into Windhoek at any time and assume immediate control.

"We are training people in administration at a college run by the UN Institute for Namibia in Lusaka. The first graduates left after a three-year course in December last year."

"We have sent them to work with friendly governments or to continue their studies at universities around the world. And another intake has just started training," Mr Nujoma said.

Turning to the current status of settlement negotiations, he laid on South Africa the full blame for failure to implement a demilitarised zone.

Swapo fully accepted the plan, he said, and would adhere to the letter and the spirit of a UN-supervised ceasefire agreement. He was confident that 7 500 UN troops in a 100km-wide DMZ zone along the SWA-Angola border would be able to prevent contraventions of the ceasefire.

"South Africa has to trust someone, and if they don't feel they can trust the UN, then I don't see who they will trust," he said.

He said the existing proposal already favoured South Africa. Swapo forces in SWA would be confined to base while South Africa would be responsible, under UN supervision, for policing the territory prior to and during elections.

He rejected outright, however, South African demands for bases in the DMZ and for UN supervision of the Swapo bases in Angola.

"Angola has the full right to accept Namibian refugees and I reject and condemn the South African demand that Swapo be confined to base in Angola as well. That is not negotiable," he said.

Swapo would stay clear of the DMZ and would accept confinement to base in SWA.

He also rejected suggestions that the leader of the Unita rebel movement in Angola, Dr Jonas Savimbi, should be drawn into DMZ negotiations.

"Savimbi is nothing but an element of the racist South African regime. I do not see why I should negotiate with someone who does not exist as a factor except as a creation of South Africa."

Mr Nujoma was full of praise for Mr Robert Mugabe's election victory in Rhodesia, but refused to acknowledge any close connection between Mr Mugabe's fight and his own.

Swapo would not request any immediate assistance from Zimbabwe, he said, and did not expect help from that quarter. Though he was aware of and appreciated Mr Mugabe's support for Swapo, the new country would need "two or three years" to settle down and establish its own administration and defence force.

After that, he said, Swapo might request its assistance.

The immediate future for Swapo and for SWA would be continued war, he predicted. He said that failing a genuine South African attempt to renew the negotiations, Swapo would intensify the war.

Swapo would not concentrate its attention on civilian targets at any stage, he said, but would continue to aim at the civil administration infrastructure and the Defence Force.

"We will do everything to make sure that life for the white settlers in Namibia is not comfortable, but it is no part of guerrilla warfare to aim at civilian targets. Of course, civilians will be hit or affected by the war, but we will continue to concentrate on military targets."

Mr Nujoma said that to his "certain knowledge", the recent UN talks in Cape Town and Windhoek had achieved no positive results.

NUJOMA: 'LIBERATION' OF SWA TOP PRIORITY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Apr 80 p 8

[Article by Tonic Sakaike, Lusaka]

[Text] **THE** impending independence of Zimbabwe has paved the way for black Africa to divert both diplomatic and military attention to South West Africa where SWAPO guerrillas, led by Mr Sam Nujoma, have been waging an armed struggle against "South African occupation" since 1966.

The "liberation of Namibia" is becoming a major priority of the Organisation for African Unity Liberation Committee, as the SWAPO leader vows to intensify guerilla warfare in South West Africa, saying his movement has acquired "political inspiration" from the victory of the former Patriotic Front alliance in Rhodesia.

In an interview here, Mr Nujoma said his movement now had better logistic facilities made possible by the independence of Angola, Mozambique and now Zimbabwe, to wage a successful battle against Pretoria.

But he stressed SWAPO was after political objectives, adding that the movement had been compelled to resort to military methods to realise its objectives because of South African intransigence.

"So we have now to fight — intensify the national war of liberation as well as increase our efforts at political mass mobilisation." The struggle could last anything from five to 100 years, Mr Nujoma said.

ISOLATED

The bearded insurgent leader felt South Africa has been further isolated by the achievement of independence in Zimbabwe. "This is further isolation of the fascist Pretoria regime which of course, is the backbone of all fascist and minority regimes in Southern Africa.

"Now that it is completely isolated, the people of Namibia are encouraged to fight on until final victory."

Emphasising that it was for the people of Namibia to fight for their own freedom, Mr Nujoma said SWAPO for the time being expected only political and diplomatic support from the Zimbabwe Government.

"I think we ought to give time to the comrades of the Patriotic Front to form a Government first and secondly to consolidate their administration and start the reconstruction of the economy before we can expect the Zimbabwe Government to give us material aid."

Did he think the Zimbabwe Government's decision to maintain economic ties with South Africa would hinder or assist his struggle?

POSITION

"I do not want to speak on behalf of Prime Minister Mugabe or ZANU (PF)," Mr Nujoma said, "but I would rather say that we should give the Government of Zimbabwe time before we can say that is correct or whether it reinforces our position or not."

In the event of a SWAPO victory in South West Africa, would his government retain its present economic links with South Africa?

"The people of Namibia have no commitment towards racist South Africa. We have no obligation towards the minority white regime in South Africa which illegally occupies our country.

"We want South Africa to get out of our country and we don't want to have any business with South Africa. It's obvious we cannot have any dealings with our enemy."

Pressed on the subject, Mr Nujoma pointed out that no country could

exist without trade links with others "but SWAPO does not have any obligation to make statements that we will trade or have diplomatic relations with South Africa so long as that regime occupies our country and is massacring our people."

South West Africa, he added, did not need South Africa. "It is South Africa that needs Namibia. Namibia has enormous mineral wealth to feed itself and probably other countries as well."

But SWAPO was prepared to co-operate with South Africa and other interested parties to achieve "a genuine negotiated settlement." The guerilla movement was also prepared to sign a ceasefire as a step towards a negotiated settlement based on an election supervised and controlled by the United Nations, Mr Nujoma said.

He said the United Nations should be in charge of the transitional government in S.W.A. and that SWAPO would not be guilty of any violations of a ceasefire agreement.

Saying there were 70 000 South African troops and 100 000 "settlers armed to the teeth" in S.W.A. Mr Nujoma hit out at the United Nations for its inability to implement its own decisions and resolutions concerning his country.

He singled out Resolution 435, of September 1978, which spelt out the process of the peaceful transition of "Namibia" to independence as an example of the U.N.'s failure to implement its decisions.

He blamed this on "the selfish economic interests" of the Western powers, naming Britain, West Germany, the United States and France as being responsible for blocking U.N. moves to resolve the S.W.A. political problem.

EFFECTIVE

"The United Nations can only be effective if member States, particularly those which are permanent members of the Security Council, back the decisions of the General Assembly," Mr Nujoma said.

At the same time he expressed appreciation for the efforts of the U.N., the OAU and the frontline States.

Mr Nujoma said SWAPO guerillas had heavily infiltrated the northern, north-eastern, north-western and central regions of S.W.A. They were also in the urban centres he added.

He said SWAPO's achievements included the complete frustration of Pretoria's policy to carve S.W.A. into Bantustans. "Namibia was earmarked as the showpiece of how homelands and Bantustans can work."

But South Africa had now accepted the principle that S.W.A. should become independent as a single nation, Mr Nujoma said. The only difference now was on the type of independence.

Mr Nujoma, here for the Southern African Economic Development Co-ordination Conference, said the meeting was very significant because Africa could not be fully independent politically if it remained economically dependent on other countries.

SHIHEPO: SWAPO INTENSIFYING ANTIRACIST STRUGGLE

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 11 Mar 80 p 6

[Text]

ADDIS ABABA (EH) — The People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN) which is the armed wing of SWAPO has been intensifying its operation against the racist regime of South Africa. PLAN is operating in the eastern, north-eastern, north-western and northern parts of Namibia which are referred to as semi-liberated areas, said Comrade Aaron H. Shihepo, Member of the Central Committee and Deputy Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) in a recent interview with *The Ethiopian Herald*.

Comrade Shihepo described the situation in Namibia as critical. "The political situation in Namibia is influenced by developments in the international level. Racist South Africa is trying to destroy the peoples' revolutionary movement waged under the leadership of SWAPO. Hence, South Africa makes wholesale arrests. Last year alone seventy leaders of SWAPO have been arrested," he explained.

SWAPO offices have been repeatedly raided and many militants are detained in inaccessible areas. All these steps have been taken by the apartheid regime to weaken SWAPO. Pretoria has been hiring puppets and quislings as well as political non-entities. The racist South African regime has been practising such acts to tighten its grip over the Namibian people, he underscored.

Sham Assembly

"The so-called Administrator/General of Namibia," Comrade Shihepo continued, "has created a sham national assembly composed of local puppets. The regime is providing them with transport and other facilities so that they will help the racists in intensifying their repressive measures against the Namibian broad masses."

He noted that the Namibians did not give support to these quislings of the South African racists. SWAPO has killed several well-known puppets. Elifas, the so-called Chief Minister of Hamutsum and Chief Kaputso were among those puppets who were liquidated by SWAPO forces. South Africa has extended martial law in more than half of Namibia. At the same time, the apartheid regime has claimed that it is interested in finding a solution to the Namibian problem. This false claim is calculated to hoodwink world public opinion.

"To find a solution to the Namibian question,"

Comrade Shihapo observed, "the racist regime in Pretoria is engaged in holding talks with what is known as the Contact Group. This group is made up of the U.S.A., France, Canada and West Germany that are serving as mediators between SWAPO and South Africa." SWAPO agreed with this exercise not because it expects that anything will come out of it but because it wants to show to the world that everything the racists and their allies are doing in this direction is a lie. Said countries are allies of South Africa and hence they are not expected to bring any solution to the problem. We have repeatedly stated that the South African regime is not genuine. It is for this very reason that SWAPO has taken up arms. We gave them chance to prove them wrong. South Africa is using these talks as delaying tactics. The talks have proceeded for three years but nothing fruitful has come up. As far as we are concerned the whole issue rests on the attainment of real independence for Namibia, he undertined.

Wide Support

Turning to the armed struggle in Namibia, Comrade Shihapo underlined that enemy troops are no longer able to penetrate in the already semi-liberated regions. The enemy is relying mainly upon air power. We call the areas semi-liberated because the enemy still uses air bombardment there. In these semi-liberated areas, we carry on educational, health and political activities. To avoid air-bombardments we have at times made tactical retreats and our force must always be mobile, he explained.

The Namibian, Comrade went on to say that the Pretoria racist regime often sends letters to the U.N. Secretary General falsely alleging that neighbouring countries, especially Angola and Zambia are serving as bases for SWAPO's operations. It is on this pretext that the enemy often launches military aggression against these countries.

In connection with international support for SWAPO, Comrade Shihapo disclosed that it enjoys the backing of the Front-line states, the OAU member states, the socialist countries and other progressive forces. "It is worthwhile to state", he observed, "that Revolutionary Ethiopia is one of the countries which are pillar supporters of SWAPO materially or otherwise. We are confident that victory is ours", he concluded.

FEDERAL PARTY REPORTED REJECTING WHITE ELECTION

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 25 Mar 80 p 3

[Text] WINDHOEK: The Federal Party of SWA would not take part in the proposed White election for an ethnic, second tier authority here later this year, the FP executive said here yesterday.

A statement, issued after an FP executive meeting at the weekend, said a White election would contribute nothing to the elimination of the problems of SWA.

It would simply cause another period of political stagnation and cause more disenchantment towards the Whites among the majority of the population.

The executive pointed out that the FP was a multiracial organisation which believed that a White election would detract from top-priority issues such as an internationally acceptable settlement, peace, the socio-economic development of the Territory and the total elimination of racial discrimination.

The FP executive expressed doubts about the level at which a White election campaign would be fought, an apparent reference to the bitter rivalry between the SWA National Party and the Republican party within the White population group.

Politicians should rather devote the time at their disposal to concentrate on priority issues. Otherwise, some members of the population would become more extremist, violence would increase, the security situation would deteriorate and the economy would suffer.

The FP said, should priorities in SWA politics be ignored, the demands for a settlement would become increasingly difficult to meet and the end-result might be more radical, unpleasant and unacceptable.

Other decisions taken by the FP executive were:

- The party would, in the immediate future, remain an independent political organisation and did not plan to join any other alliance or party.

- It remained willing to have frank discussions with any party or political group to promote mutual understanding.

- The party rejected violence, but warned that more and more political groups would revert to violence if drastic political and socio-economic changes were not made soon.

- The party would not take part in the proceedings of the SWA National Assembly in terms of existing conditions for joining it.

- The party would continue to work for an internationally acceptable solution, based on clear and reasonable stipulations. — Sapa

OKAHANDJA ECONOMY SAID EXPECTING BOOST

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 25 Mar 80 p 4

[Text] The little "garden" town of Okahandja is on the brink of an economic boost, according to the Mayor's annual report.

Councillor Morkel Steyn, the Mayor, said in his annual report that the Defence Force had purchased 2 167 hectares of ground from the Municipality at a sum of R43 350, as well as 50 residential erven in the town to accommodate training staff.

He said that in addition it had been brought to his notice that ground work had started on the training college for the Defence Force. This new development, he said, would be a boost in Okahandja's economical development.

Mr Steyn then mentioned a number of other developments, which included new extensions at Karoo Meat Packers, to the tune of R3.5 million; further development at Veddertsdal, the Coloured town, and relevant services which came to R60 000, there was further development in the Black town of Nau-Aib as well, where electricity was being provided for residents and roads were being tarred.

He mentioned that the swimming pool and the town hall had been renovated at a cost of R18 000 and a start

had been made with a sewage system of R930 043 to serve Veddertsdal and Karoo Meat Packers.

The new police station and magistrate's offices were completed now, at an estimated cost of R80 000, he said and added that the official opening would take place on April 25.

Another development which would bring about economical advantages was the new extensions at the abattoir, which had been sold by the Municipality to Karoo Meat packers last year at a price of R400 451.

Southern Pipelines, he said, intended purchasing a stand of about five hectares for the purpose of constructing a pipe factory, to provide in the demand for the pipeline being laid from Okakarara to the Von Bach Dam.

Turning to a different aspect of his report, he said that a total of 288 000 building plans had been approved for the past year and the power consumption of the town had increased by 7.5 percent.

Councillor Steyn also referred to the salary increase for Municipal employees, which had been in effect from July 1 last year. He pointed out that the increase had been approved to combat the high cost of living and also to increase productivity.

'OBSERVER' EDITOR SUED FOR 140,000 RAND

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 25 Mar 80 p 2

[Article by Peter Kenny]

[Text]

WINDHOEK — The editor of the controversial Windhoek weekly newspaper, Windhoek Observer, now faces three law suits amounting to R140 000, following the serving of another two summonses on him yesterday, each demanding R20 000.

Earlier this month Mr Eben van Zijl, a prominent member of the National Party in South West Africa and a member of the SWA National Assembly, sued Mr Hannes Smith for R100 000.

Mr Smith said last night he saw the latest two law suits as an "all-out attempt to destroy the Observer".

The two latest summonses, for defamation, were from the mayor of Outjo, Dominee Christian Putter, and from Outjo's town clerk, Mr Ignatius Lemmer.

The summonses followed comments made in the Windhoek Observer when Outjo's town council banned the paper from the town's library after a picture of a scantily-clad girl appeared in it.

According to yesterday's summons Mr Smith had described Dominee Putter, of the Gereformeerde Kerk, as "narrow-minded, creed-bound, cowardly and pathetic".

Mr Van Zijl's suit concerns a satirical column published in

the newspaper.

Mr Smith said last night the politicians and the church were going all out to destroy his newspaper because he had questioned their present role.

He said his newspaper, since it started two years ago, had adopted a calculated tone of defiance against the establishment.

The reason for this was that "I fail to see how after 60 years, with all the means at their disposal, the Government and church have failed to bring our miserable and destitute families of one million people together."

"What they have succeeded in doing only is dividing that family further."

Mr Smith said his aim was to smash the political career of Mr Van Zijl.

"Either he must go or the Observer must go," he said.

To aid his campaign Mr Smith has started a fund to fight the law suit and Mr Van Zijl.

Using his column for support, Mr Smith said he had obtained R3 500 by last night and a big Johannesburg industry had promised him strong support.

After yesterday's summonses Mr Smith said he had no intention of backing down against any of the law suits. "We will fight till the bitter end," he said.

MEASURES PROPOSED TO SOLVE JOB, FARM SECURITY PROBLEMS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 25 Mar 80 p 5

[Text] WINDHOEK: A member of the SWA National Assembly called here yesterday for a security system to be implemented on isolated farms in the north of the Territory, similar to that in Rhodesia during the bush war.

Mr Percy Niehaus, a member of the official opposition group, Aktur, said two or three security force members should be placed on each farm so that "the farmer can carry on with his economic activities."

Speaking during the committee stage of the budget debate, Mr Niehaus said this was a possibility that would very likely have to be faced in the future.

Terrorist infiltration was increasing and Swapo had even infiltrated the formerly terrorist-free White farming area around Tsumeb.

Referring to loans and subsidies for farmers in isolated farming communities provided for in the budget, Mr Niehaus said: "In addition to optimism, we must add preparation."

Farmers should be allowed to carry on with their work while someone else looked after the security aspects.

Replying, the leader of the DTA, Mr Dirk Mudge, said he had discussed this system with certain prominent senior

military officers, and suggested the House investigate its application. He said soldiers could perhaps be employed as assistants on farms in addition to their security role.

Continuing his reply to the budget debate earlier, Mr Mudge praised SWA for not creating a "stampede" by rushing to put their houses up for sale in the misbelief that if they did not sell now, they would not get another chance.

Such an action by a group of people who lost their trust in the government would cause a snowball effect for no reason other than that "someone, somewhere got scared," Mr Mudge said.

This demonstrated the danger of giving the people false impressions.

"It is just as dangerous to paint a pessimistic picture of the future as it is to give an optimistic one", Mr Mudge said.

Turning to unemployment, he said the Administrator General's Council was working on means of solving this "oppressive" problem.

Negotiations on one solution — sending unemployed labourers from SWA to work on mines in South Africa had progressed far.

Mr Mudge said this did not necessarily mean sending SWA labourers to work on the gold mines on the Reef.

"A reasonable percentage of workers can be put to use on mines in the North Western Cape, for instance, with the least disruption of family life due to the great distances involved".

Other projects to ease unemployment included the use of as much manual labour on road-building projects in the north of the Territory as possible.

Local, unemployed labourers would be used so that they could be provided with work as close as possible to their homes.

Local labour would also be protected by placing restrictions on foreign workers doing jobs which could be done by local employees, Mr Mudge said.

Later, another Aktur member, Mr Eben van Zijl, said unnecessary dissatisfaction was being caused by the service given by SWA's newly-independent broadcasting corporation.

People in the rural districts especially, were in some cases being given the wrong impression of statements made by political leaders here, in that important points in these statements were sometimes left out.

Referring to the more than R10-million budgeted for the corporation, Mr van Zijl said

the radio was a very important aid in the struggle against Swapo. It could not afford to have its name degraded by dissatisfaction, and he appealed to "those in a position to do something about this, to do it."

The DTA Vice President, Dr Ben Africa, proposed legislation providing for the organisation and administration of SWA's own public service.

The DTA also proposed an amendment to the Agricultural Credit Act, with regard to the number of members on the Agricultural Credit Board, the circumstances in which members must resign, and differentiation between people when rendering aid to farmers.

The committee stage of the budget debate continues to-morrow. - Sapa

CSO: 4420

REPORT TELLS OF MARKED INCREASE IN BROEDERBOND

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Mar 80 p 3

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — Broederbond cells are located in nearly all major concentrations of white population in South West Africa according to a social sciences journal published by the University of Cape Town.

Discussing the spread of the Broederbond in the area, a paper in the latest issue of Social Dynamics says that the first cell was established in Windhoek in 1949. Since then, this had "multiplied five-fold" with 13 other cells being established throughout the territory. The estimated total of Broeders was about 325.

Broeder cells were in nearly all major centres with the exceptions of Oranjerfund, Swakopmund and Luderitz. The reason for this was that Oranjerfund was an Anglo American company town while the other towns were tourist/-

retirement centres in which German speakers made up a large proportion of the population.

The most Broeders were to be found in Windhoek, followed by Grootfontein, Otjiwarongo and Walvis Bay.

As in the Republic, farming and education were sectors in which most Broeders could be found.

The paper predicted that the greatest opposition to political change in SWA would occur in rural farming areas where the Broederbond had most influence.

"In these circumstances, without an unlikely about-face in white rural attitudes or an exodus of the white farming community, the current prospects for 'acceptable' non-revolutionary rural change and land reform in Namibia can only be rated as exceedingly low," the paper said.

CSO: 4420

BOEHME WARNS ON UNEMPLOYMENT, SUGGESTS MEASURES

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 28 Mar 80 p 7

[Article by Gail Visagie: "Increased Unemployment Could Lead to Revolution--Boehme"]

[Text] The problem of unemployment is becoming more grave by the day, according to Mr Kurt Böhme, President of the Chamber of Commerce and Industries of SWA.

Giving his report at the annual general meeting of the Chamber this week, Mr Böhme said: "When one has an average of 20-25 people a day who knock at your door, telling you that they are looking for work, the message is brought home that revolutions always start on empty stomachs. And a revolution is all we are short of at present".

Mr Böhme said during this difficult period of uncertainty it had to be a main task to keep the economy going and to maintain confidence in the future.

Confidence could never rest on promises, but solely on action.

"Therefore I would like to mention certain points which are at least worth considering and investigating by the various departments concerned.

Mr Böhme pointed out that all these thoughts were centred

on finding projects which were labour intensive and which therefore could relieve the present issue of unemployment.

On a medium and long term basis urgent steps should be taken by the authorities to get young people who terminated their schooling too early back to school so that they could take advantage of the present shortage of work opportunities by at least obtaining a Std eight pass, or even endeavour to matriculate.

On a short term basis this would assist in getting young people off the streets.

Obviously, substantial funds would be required. Mr Böhme said that he would think the Department of National Education should look into this matter.

It was essential that centres be created for the practical training and education of apprentices, providing the opportunity to further their knowledge and really learn their trade far beyond the level of unskilled workers.

Mr Böhme mentioned that much time had been spent on the problem within the Chamber a couple of years ago and suggestions were at that time submitted to the Department of Labour.

To bring immediate relief to an over-crowded labour market, Mr Böhme said, the following ideas were suggested for consideration by the authorities:

- Street cleaning by all municipalities, particularly after rainfalls, should be done by manual labour and not by machines;

- The thornbush problem north of Okahandja required serious attention and could provide work for many people;

- Malawi recently successfully carried out certain forest station schemes. Similar projects should be undertaken in SWA, especially in Bushmanland, south of the Kavango. This would not only provide employment, but a basis for a timber industry could be created;

- At present, wherever pipelines were being constructed, mechanical operations prevailed. Mr Böhme said that further pipelines were

reportedly on the drawing board, and although mechanical operations were understandably more economical, he wondered if

special circumstances did not warrant extraordinary methods. Did it not increase internal security and external safety of the country if such job opportunities were created, Mr Böhme asked.

● The same was applicable to the roads department. Road building operations were popular all over the world during the depression years. This could also provide job opportunities.

● The telephone service, Mr Böhme said, was rather vulnerable, particularly in rural areas because surface

lines had to be depended on. It was this wondered if it would not create work for many if efforts were made to lay the telephone cables underground, for example, north of Ojiwarongo.

● Finally, it had to be realised that eventually the railway line would have to be extended beyond Grootfontein and Tsumeb respectively. It might take years before the first train ever reached Rundu, but now was surely the time to commence the surveying and preparation of the ground.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

SWANU CONSIDERS ARMED STRUGGLE--Windhoek: In a press statement issued this week, the South West Africa National Union [SWANU] said that if they failed to get South Africa to pay attention to their demands and speed up the decolonisation process, then they would be morally and politically committed to using every means at their disposal to gain independence, armed struggle being a legitimate one of these. The statement, issued by Mrs Nora Chase, concerned the extraordinary congress of Swanu which was held on March 15 and 16. The Congress unanimously declared its intention to disband Swanu provided that two thirds of the 50 delegates to the inaugural congress of the new party, are in agreement. The congress discussed all aspects of the new party, and among others, discussed armed struggle as a way of getting independence, the acceptance of the offer by South Africa of 15 seats in the National Assembly; the possibility of trying to negotiate a better deal with South Africa, and the option of becoming a formidable force which South Africa would not be able to ignore. The congress unanimously rejected the 15 seat offer, and the possibility of trying to negotiate a better deal with South Africa. Mrs Chase added that meetings with the Administrator General had never resulted in anything and that Swanu would therefore have to consider whether such meetings should continue. It was decided by the congress to pursue the fourth option as a priority, namely, the option of becoming a formidable force and coercing South Africa into accepting a UN-supervised election and the DMZ. [Text] [Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 22 Mar 80 p 24]

SWAPO-D SCORES MANGOPE VISIT--Windhoek: The SWAPO Democrats under Mr Andreas Shipanga, issued a statement this week in which they strongly reacted to the visit by the "Bantustan chieftain" of Bophuthatswana, Mr Lucas Mangope. "At the time when the Namibian people are hoping that our country is on the way to genuine independence as the people of Zimbabwe have achieved theirs recently, a Bantustan chieftain from South Africa sneaks into our country and is being paraded as a so-called "President by the South African colonial officials". The statement went on to say that the visit of Mr Mangope was a "serious insult" to the people of this Territory. Furthermore, they added, his intrusion into Namibia at this time had "ominous and sinister implications" for the future of the country. His visit they said, was obviously a sign of things to come, and the preparation for the setting up of Bantustans in this country. [Text] [Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 22 Mar 80 p 24]

SECURITY FORCES SHOOT 10--Windhoek--Security forces shot 10 SWAPO terrorists in the SWA operational area during the past week, Brigadier Willie Meyer, Chief-of-staff of the SWA Command of the Defence Force, disclosed here. This brought the total number of terrorists killed this month to 42. Brigadier Meyer said six terrorists were killed last Thursday when a security forces patrol came across a group of insurgents in the process of preparing an ambush. Security forces immediately attacked and in the ensuing firefight the terrorists were shot dead. Last Saturday, a patrol of the security forces was following the tracks of a small group of terrorists in the operational area when it spotted the terrorists. Both groups started firing and, after a brief skirmish, the terrorists broke contact and fled in all directions, Brigadier Meyer said. Four terrorists were killed in the incident. SWA Command earlier announced the death, last weekend, of Corporal Renier, Stefanus van Zyl, 24 of Windhoek, who was killed in a skirmish in the operational area.--SAPA [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 28 Mar 80 p 6]

MAYOR DEPLORES MIXED HOUSING--Windhoek: It was his considered opinion that the practical implications of mixed residential areas was so unfavourable that they entirely neutralised the political advantage, Windhoek's Mayor Councillor S. G. Beukes, said in his Mayoral report for the year ending March 13, 1980. He said that there was a polemic in Windhoek's newspapers towards the end of January 1980 about the issue of two little houses available in Windhoek. Yet, the Mayor said, while that polemic was in progress, a total of 650 municipal residential erven were available, provided with all services such as electricity, water, sewerage and roads. While at the same time the building societies had money available for that purpose. Councillor Beukes said not one of the reasons given by the newspapers on the scarcity of houses, was valid. The facts were that most people were hesitant to invest in housing in mixed residential areas, but in his opinion, the opening of residential areas to all races, would adversely affect Municipalities for a long time. [Excerpt] [Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 22 Mar 80 p 6]

ORE PRODUCTION EXPANSION--Tsumeb: Tsumeb is to spend an approximate R5-million in further mining development so as to boost ore production. The General Manager, Mr Brian Woolf confirmed the expansion programme but said the money would not be spent on an entirely new mining project as was suggested in unconfirmed reports. What was going to happen, he said, was a return to upper levels of the mine where miners at the start of the century left reserves, only going for the richer ore bodies. In view of better base mineral prices, the time was appropriate to return to these upper levels and to take a new look at the ore. These upper levels were mined, he said, in 1903. When Tsumeb Corporation Limited took over in 1948 it started operations at a depth of 1 800 feet. The levels now to enjoy attention were above that depth. Work had already started and the production of ore would escalate with an estimated 20 to 25 percent once the new production project was full commissioned. He expected, he added, that the new project would be fully commissioned by the end of 1981. Referring to a question of a new mine development project north of Tsumeb, Mr Woolf said that the Corporation was continuously busy with exploratory work. Exploratory work was not merely confined to a specific region but carried out in various regions. [Text] [Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 22 Mar 80 p 4]

MINISTER COMMENTS ON DEFENSE BUDGET

Explanation of Lower Figure

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 25 Mar 80 p 1

[Article by Tony Nzotta]

[Text] The Minister of Defense, Professor Iya Abubakar, has defended the N460 million voted for his ministry in the President's draft budget.

Asked by a reporter in Calabar if this was not too much, he said the proposed spending was small for the country's defense responsibility.

Professor Abubakar, on a familiarization tour of defense locations in the Cross River State, added: "If we want to have strong and effective armed forces, the country should be prepared to spend money."

He said Nigeria was trying to forge a dynamic foreign policy, which "can only be implemented if it is backed by a strong defense."

Saying modern military equipment were very expensive, he added: "Many African countries are looking up to Nigeria for support and defense and so we need money to meet up our military expectations."

Professor Abubakar also gave a ray of hope to ex-servicemen who have not received discharge benefits.

He admitted there had been problems over settlement of their fringe benefits.

The reason for this, he said, was that the assessment was done by a body controlled by the Federal Ministry of Establishments.

But the President has directed that military officers should not handle the processing and payment of the benefits, he added.

"In the next few weeks, there would be a solution to these problems, he promised.

Professor Abubakar said he was in the state to acquaint himself with the position and problems of the military formations. These would include housing, infrastructure and their general welfare.

He was welcomed on arrival at the Calabar Airport by the Commander of the 13 Infantry Brigade of the Nigerian Army, Brigadier A R A Mamudu, and the Naval Commander, Captain Promise Fingesi.

Need for More Expenditure

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 27 Mar 80 p 32

[Article by Kunle Jenrola]

[Text] Professor Iya Abubakar has carried his plea for a bigger defense vote to the Senate.

The Defense Minister told the Committee on Defense on Tuesday that the N460 million allocated for the ministry by the President was grossly inadequate.

Arriving at the National Assembly premises with some top-ranking military personnel, Professor Abubakar went straight to the Committee sitting. He would not talk to the Press yet.

In an interview later, however, the minister told anxious reporters that he had come to make a case for his ministry.

"The N460 million might appear huge, but when you think of the enormous responsibilities of my ministry, the inadequacies of the amount become obvious."

He said a good proportion of the money would be used to offset debts incurred by the previous administration.

He said if Nigeria was to have an effective military machine, she should be prepared to equip it and see to the well-being of its personnel.

For example, no provisions had been made for the overseas training and barrack maintenance of the army. These are essential parts of military services," he said.

Professor Abubakar said he was not asking for an immediate increase. He was only making a case for the next financial year, starting in January.

The committee chairman, Senator John Laven, said the committee would look into the ministry's grievances.

CSO: 4420

NIGERIA

ARMED STRUGGLE ONLY SURE MEANS AGAINST APARTHEID

Lagos SUNDAY TIMES in English 23 Mar 80 p 3

[Text] The External Affairs Minister, Professor Ishaya Audu, has predicted that the days of apartheid South Africa are numbered.

In a broadcast to the nation in Lagos on Friday evening to mark the country's observance of the International Day for the elimination of racial discrimination, the minister described apartheid as not only immoral and inhuman but that it also posed grave danger to international peace and security.

He pointed out that the triumph of the people of Zimbabwe over the diehard racist minority regime of Ian Smith, after seven years of armed struggle, suggested that there was a certain historical inevitability in the process of decay now overwhelming the decadent apartheid regime in South Africa.

Professor Ishaya Audu added that Zimbabwe had also proved that the logic of a successfully executed armed struggle was unassailable, and that in the end, it was the only sure guarantee that the Africans in South Africa would have access to the ballot box.

He said that Africa was therefore not amused by South Africa's frantic race to pre-empt the rising expectations of black South Africans in the wake of recent events in Zimbabwe.

The minister also warned that a worse fate awaited apartheid South Africa in Namibia, unless she removed all existing impediments to that nation's ascent to independence.

CSO: 4420

NIGERIA

INFLATION RATE FIGURES SHOW DECLINE

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 25 Mar 80 p 1

[Text] The rate of inflation in Nigeria in 1979, as calculated from the consumer price indices was 11.8 percent, the Federal Office of Statistics (FOS) has reported. This represents a drop of 3.8 percentage points from the 16.6 percent recorded in 1978.

According to the FOS in its bulletin "Retail Prices in Selected Centres and Consumer Price Indices" for December 1979 published last week, the All items composite index was an average of 186.3 in 1979 (1975 = 100).

The composite index is derived from indices for two broad income groups-- The Urban groups and the Rural Groups.

The All items index for All Urban Groups in 1979 was an annual average of 195.6, up 11.1 percent from the 1978 level. That for the Rural Group rose faster, by 11.9 percent, to 185.0 because the Rural Indices have the bigger weight, they influenced the level of the composite index towards their own level.

What the indices are saying in effect is that the level of price inflation was higher in the rural areas than in the urban, last year.

Among the expenditure groups, food which has the biggest weight, showed an increase of 8.0 percent. Again, the increase was higher in the rural area than in the urban.

The All Urban Groups Food index rose by 7.1 percent, while the Rural Group index rose by 8.2 percent. The weighted average of the two group indices (the composite index) showed an increase of 8.0 percent because of the larger weight of the rural indices.

The Drinks expenditure Group composite index showed an increase of 14.2 percent. Again, the rural index showed a higher increase 15.5 percent, than the urban (9.8 percent).

Tobacco and kola showed an increase of 7.0 percent in its All Urban index and 9.3 percent in the rural index.

By far the largest increases were recorded in the Accommodation, Fuel and Light expenditure group. The All urban index showed an increase of 24.0 percent while the rural one increased by 27.5 percent. The composite index showed an increase of 27.0 percent.

Household goods and other purchases increased 13.7 percent in the All Urban Group and 5.1 percent in the Rural Group.

The weighted average increase was 6.1 percent.

Clothing rose 13.9 percent in the All urban group and 25.6 percent in the Rural Group, giving a weighted average increase of 24.3 percent, the second highest for any expenditure group.

Transport, increase by 35.1 percent in the Urban Group, and by 22.1 percent in the Rural, giving a weighted average increase of 23.4 percent, while Other Services increased by 17.1 percent (Urban) and 13.7 percent (Rural) to give an average increase of 14.1 percent.

The one being used by the FOS was introduced in 1978. Its main advantage over the old one is that while the Old one had covered only 10 urban centres, the new covers 23 centres all over the country. It also has indices for Urban and rural groups a refinement the old one didn't have.

Its updating of the base year should also have been an advantage, but its choice of 1975, the year Nigeria had its highest inflation on record, opens it to criticism, because it has a depressing impact on figures for subsequent periods.

CSO: 4420

NIGERIA

MINISTER ANNOUNCES 14 RIVER PORTS TO BE BUILT

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 21 Mar 80 p 5

[Article by Wilfred Igunbor]

[Text] Fourteen river ports are to be built by the Federal Government during the Fourth National Development Plan, taking off in January 1981.

This indication was given by a Minister of State, Malam Garba Wushishi at an exclusive interview with the Daily Times in Benin. Malam Wushishi who is in charge of the Ministry of Transport said that the government was embarking on the projects because of the importance attached to the development of water transportation in the country.

He explained that the method was by far cheaper than any other means of transport, adding that all Nigerians would benefit from its development.

The minister regretted that the past governments paid little attention to the system.

"We are not going to wait until we are in trouble before building more river ports in the country," Malam Wushishi emphasized.

He announced that a sum of N13.6 million has been approved for the Onitsha central waterways, linking the River Niger and River Benue.

Malam Wushishi said part of the money was also to be used for the purchase of tugs and barges for use in the dredging of the area.

Construction work would start on the proposed Sapele port in Bendel and one in the Rivers State, the minister added.

Restriction

Answering a question, Malam Wushishi attributed the under utilization of the existing ports to the restrictions placed on imports by "Form M" introduced by the former administration.

He gave an assurance that the Federal Government would do something to alleviate the problems posed by the form.

Malam Wushishi explained that he intended to visit all projects under his ministry to assess and meet the staff personally in order to know their problems and find solutions to them.

While in the state, he would visit Koko, Warri port and other parastatals.

CSO: 4420

NNPC CHAIRMAN CRITICIZES TEXACO ON OIL SPILL

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 22 Mar 80 p 24

[Text]

THE Chairman of the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation, Mr. A. K. Hart has sent a strongly worded letter to representatives of Texaco International summoned to Lagos in connection with the recent blow-out and oil spillage in the Rivers State.

The letter mirrored the Federal Government's dissatisfaction over Texaco's handling of its Funiwa Five blow-out and the resultant pollution.

Complaints were made about the inadequacy and insensitivity of Texaco's local representative to the human sufferings arising from the pollution of water wells and fishing ponds of the villagers whose only means of livelihood had been disturbed.

A strong criticism was also made about the inappropriate measures taken to prevent the crude spillage from polluting the land and creeks thus constituting a grave health hazard.

It was impressed on Texaco International that the Federal Government held the company responsible for the gross ineptitude and consequences that resulted.

"As a first step towards establishing the right climate for the resolution of the oil pollution crisis", Mr H. H. Bush was ordered to be replaced immediately with "someone who would have the proper makeup and authority to handle the statutory and human problems created by the blowout and spillage."

NIGERIA

BRIEFS

ARMY, AIR FORCE COUNCILS--The Senate on Monday passed the two bills which the Army and Air Force were said to be anxiously waiting for. After the President's assent to the bills, the Army and the Air Force councils could then be formed. The two bills, seeking amendments to the Nigeria Army Act 1960 and the Air Force Act 1964 on the number of persons to constitute the councils, arrived in the Senate on March 11. The House of representatives had earlier passed the bills with the amendment that the President should be the chairman of the councils. In the original Acts a minister "charged with responsibilities for matters relating to defense" was chairman of the councils. The Senate, like the House of Representatives, agreed that four persons should continue to constitute the Army Councils. They are the President, the chief of Defense Staff, the Defense Minister. The permanent secretary, Ministry of Defense, shall be the secretary. But the council might, when necessary, co-opt any person(s) as a member(s) during any particular meeting. In the case of the Air Force Council, the President shall be chairman. The Chief of Defense Staff, the Chief of Air Staff and the Defense Minister would be members. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 26 Mar 80 p 32]

CSO: 4420

INTERVIEW WITH FINANCE MINISTER NKALA

Salisbury THL FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 14 Mar 80 pp 1, 9

[Interview with Enos Nkala, minister of finance, date and place not given]

[Text] Perhaps no one in Mr Mugabe's new cabinet has engendered as much interest as the new Minister of Finance, Mr Enos Nkala. Very little was known about Mr Nkala when he was appointed and the few public statements he made confused and frightened much of the financial community.

His banning by the Governor for making inflammatory campaign speeches during the election and his statement in Addis Ababa about making the rich pay for the poor's social services also alarmed many people.

It was with the idea of finding out more about this 'firebrand' that I asked for an interview with Mr Nkala. An interview was set up almost immediately and, on meeting him, my preconceived images of an angry, fire and brimstone radical were quickly dispelled.

Enos Nkala is a modest, pleasant, likable man, who was genuinely surprised when he was appointed Minister of Finance. He describes himself as a pragmatist, a man who lives and works with realities no matter how unpleasant, not an ideological dreamer. He is fully aware of the problems facing him in his new ministry and, although he has just taken over, gives the impression of a man who will take an active part in tackling the economic problems of the new Zimbabwe.

Nr Nkala, an Ndebele was born in Filabusi. He is a nationalist of long standing and has been involved with the ANC, ZANU and ZANU (PF).

Mr Nkala has always been interested in economics and related matters. He studied accountancy by correspondence with the Society of Arts in the United Kingdom and accountancy, commerce and economics with the University of South Africa.

FINGAZ: What do you see as the major problems facing your ministry?

NKALA: Well, we have many problems. What the economy has been subjected to because of the war and sanctions and their effects on development and growth. We have a static economy and we've even had negative growth. Also the budget deficit is much too big for my liking.

FINGAZ: What specific area of the economy do you think will require your immediate attention?

NKALA: Well, you have agriculture. The problems of the commercial farmers, some of whom have abandoned their farms and those who are still producing have not been treated kindly by the weather. I understand that prices are not meeting the cost of production, but food is very dear for the ordinary man. How do you evenly balance the two?

FINGAZ: How are you going to do this?

NKALA: Well, food prices overall will have to be subjected to an examination and then the sales tax on food will definitely have to be examined. Sales tax as a whole will also have to be looked at because it does not only affect the rich, the ordinary man is also severely affected. I have already held discussions with the chiefs of this ministry on this question.

FINGAZ: Do you know when you will come out with some decision? Will it be in the near future?

NKALA: Let's wait a few weeks. The sales tax is under consideration, it's just a question of what percentage it will be lowered to. Something will be done, yes, but to what extent is what we are at this moment looking into.

FINGAZ: If we can just slip away from the problems of the ordinary man in the street and on to the businessmen, particularly the black businessmen. They have been complaining about lack of help from financial institutions. Does your ministry plan to do anything to help black businessmen?

NKALA: Well, let's put it this way. We want to help every small businessman and that's the area into which most black businessmen fall into. But you don't have to talk in racial terms. We want to look at business as business. If a businessman needs help, the question is what kind of help. Are you going to help him help himself or are you going to destroy his initiative with too many loans?

FINGAZ: But here again, do you have anything specific in mind?

NKALA: I'm still finding my way into these areas, but we definitely want to promote these people. Whether they are white,

black, Indian, we would like to help them help themselves. That is the operative phrase, to help them help themselves.

FINGAZ: Do you think the private sector should help as well?

NKALA: Yes, we will encourage the private sector to help the ordinary businessman. The government will come in if need be, but it's the duty of the government to encourage those who have credit facilities to help the small businessman help himself. In other words, there must be confidence in the ordinary man. The banker must be sure that his money will come back with some interest. If he loans it to a businessman, that businessman is not going to buy a Mercedes Benz the next day. If the capital does not come back, that is not only bad for the banker, but for the country as a whole.

FINGAZ: What about foreign loans, have you had time to consider them?

NKALA: Yes, we have looked at them globally and have gone into some specific areas and have made recommendations as to what should be done. In principle, we will meet our obligations, but we still want to negotiate where we can. We want to renegotiate some loans.

FINGAZ: So you are definitely going to try to repay loans that were undertaken

by the former government?

NKALA: There is no running away from that if we are going to create confidence in the world as a whole. What we can do is renegotiate the terms of the loans. Some may be cancelled or given to us as straight help.

FINGAZ: Which brings us to the tricky question of South Africa. How are you going to deal with South Africa, which was the major source of loans for this country in the past fifteen years?

NKALA: The Prime Minister has said a great deal on that so one has to read his statements carefully. Personally, I think we have to be pragmatic. There are so many things I don't like in life, but I have to live with them and try to improve them. I don't agree with South Africa's policies. But take the railways as an example. Just now, all our imports and exports go through South Africa. You can't cut that route, if you do that, you cut your

throat. We are selling a lot of things to them and, in return, we get foreign currency. If you cut that off then you cut off all development. So as much as I do not like the South African way of thinking, their policies, the way they treat blacks and so on, if we are going to help blacks in South Africa, we have got to take into account the realities of the situation and proceed from there.

FINGAZ: Are you going to put an emphasis on exports?

NKALA: Yes, far more emphasis on exports because the more you export the more you get — not only in foreign currency or exchange goods, but you also create employment. Basically, we want to create more employment areas and you can only do that by having an economy that is export oriented. We will also have to look for areas of export in Africa, which were denied to us.

FINGAZ: Will the emphasis be placed on exports to

Africa?

NKALA: No, to the whole world, but Africa has not been taking anything, or if it has, it's been through the back door. Now we want to open the trade door. We want to sell maize to all of Africa; we want to sell our cotton, you know, finished items, to all of Africa and we want to sell our minerals to Africa. We will want to sell all we produce in this country, everywhere in Africa.

FINGAZ: Would you describe yourself as a pragmatist?

NKALA: Well, you can't do without it (pragmatism) when you are working with economic facts. You can't dream the economy is getting right, it's not a world of dreams, it's a world of facts. Political philosophies do not enter into economic matters. We are dealing with realities and you can't run away from having to take certain decisions that are against your own political philosophy.

FINGAZ: Thank you, Mr. Minister.

JOHN RUREDZO QUILS UANC, JOINS ZANU (PF)

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Mar 80 p 3

[Text]

A TOP executive of Bishop Musorewa's UANC party, Mr John Z. Ruredzo, yesterday said he had resigned from the party to join ZANU (PF) as he was convinced Zimbabwe's liberation had now been completed.

Mr Ruredzo, a veteran nationalist who was detained for nearly 17 years for his political activities, was the UANC's national vice-chairman and an MP in the now defunct Government of National Unity.

Announcing his resignation, he said he found it to be against his conscience to continue to work against Mr Mugabe's Administration, which had clearly shown it had the support of the people.

CHOICE MADE

"It is clear that the people have made their choice — loud and clear,"

he said. "I have always wanted to see that the majority of our people have a voice in the government of the day — this they have now got."

He said Mr Mugabe's Cabinet clearly showed that the true nationalists were now in power, and there was no reason why any person could continue opposing the Administration.

He said: "These are the people who struggled for the liberation of Zimbabwe. They have suffered the pains because they wanted to see their country free.

"I, therefore, cannot reconcile myself with those people who continue to oppose the new Government. I call upon all the people of this country to close their ranks and forge complete national unity for the good of our country."

CSO: 4420

ZVOBOGO DENIES NEWS OF APPOINTMENT OF DISTRICT GOVERNORS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Mar 80 p 2

[Text]

THE Minister of Local Government and Housing, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, has denied that district governors will be appointed to run district administration.

He was commenting on a report that the Prime Minister intended to appoint 85 district governors who would be political appointees.

"There is no truth whatsoever in that report. I am the Minister tasked with the responsibility of restructuring the Ministry, and I have no intention of making such a change," Dr Zvobgo said.

"We should continue as we are, and if there are any changes, proper steps will be taken to inform everybody."

The Minister returned recently from a tour of the Manicaland and Victoria provinces where he met district administration staff and explained

their future responsibilities. He has also appealed to all concerned to "keep a cool head".

Dr Zvobgo has said that the security force auxiliaries and the district security assistants were to be disbanded.

He advised young people who wished to continue a military career to join the Army. He also suggested that those who were still of school-going age should go back to school and help create a "literate and sophisticated society".

Dr Zvobgo also warned "if you can get a job in industry, take it, because not everybody can be in the future Zimbabwe Army".

CSO: 4420

PLAN TO AID FARMERS HURT BY WAR REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Mar 80 p 5

[Text]

THE Minister of Agriculture, Mr Denis Norman, hopes to introduce a "rehabilitation fund" to assist farmers who were forced off their land by the war to return to their normal farming operations.

He believes the country has a moral obligation to help those farmers, both black and white.

In an interview with the Herald yesterday the Minister said that although many farmers were paid compensation for their losses — "they still had to leave the land".

Several months ago, when he was chairman of the Commercial Farmers' Union, he felt some sort of "rehabilitation fund" which could vary according to the circumstances should be set up.

"I believe that the costs should be borne by Government," Mr Norman said.

TREASURY

He said he had thought up the idea of the fund himself and put it to the

Ministry of Agriculture, which then passed it on to Treasury.

He said Treasury was now considering various ways and means of implementing the plan, but "so far we have not received a firm commitment that it will be accepted".

"All I can say at this stage is that it is under consideration and I will continue to pursue it. My thoughts have not changed.

"I believe that we have an obligation to those who were virtually forced off the land."

He said there were many farmers who would like to return to their farms, but after an absence of two or three years they would have to start from scratch. Coupled with this was the increased costs of general farm expenses.

The fund would be able to help farmers in this case. It would only be used for those who want to return to their farms and in no way would it affect any other land resettlement scheme.

The Minister emphasised that the fund would not be a "general sort of compensation scheme".

"I am looking at a rehabilitation plan for farmers — I am looking for something to re-gear agriculture with," Mr Norman said.

He did not expect Treasury to reject the plan and once it was accepted negotiations would be made to work out a scheme of operation.

40 PERCENT

Asked which farmers would benefit once the scheme came to fruition, the Minister said: "In numbers it will be mainly the African farmers who will benefit."

He said about 40 per cent of the African Purchase Area farmers were affected by the war. They either seriously cut back their farm operations or left the land entirely.

"I cannot put a figure on this, but if (the fund) will benefit a considerable number of whites if it is introduced," he added.

He stressed that it was purely an agricultural scheme, to make the land productive and to give the farmer a chance "to take his coat off and get cashing — to have a chance in the new order of society — and I think he is entitled to that chance".

BRIEFS

NIGERIAN OIL--There was every possibility that Zimbabwe could buy oil from Nigeria on favourable conditions, the Nigerian Foreign Minister, Dr Avneaker Usman, said yesterday. Dr Usman, who arrived in Salisbury on Thursday, said in an interview with the ZBC that he is holding talks with Government officials to see what help Nigeria can give this country. Nigeria will give Zimbabwe preferential treatment in whatever it needs, he said. Dr Usman has already delivered a message from President Shehu Shagari of Nigeria to the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe. He met the Prime Minister yesterday and said that he hopes to meet him again before he leaves. Dr Usman said he would leave behind officials to work out details of the staffing of the future Nigerian High Commission. It was likely, he said, that Nigeria would send a cultural group to the Zimbabwe independence celebrations. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Mar 80 p 1]

BROADCASTING COMPANY NAME CHANGE--Rhodesia's national broadcasting corporation yesterday changed its name from the Zimbabwe Rhodesia Broadcasting Corporation to simply the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation. The decision to drop the Rhodesia from the State-run corporation's name was made at a meeting of the board, sources said in Salisbury. No immediate confirmation could be obtained from members of the board, as they were involved in discussions with a four-man BBC advisory team, led by Mr Austin Kark, head of the BBC Overseas Service, who is in Rhodesia at the request of the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, to help with the revamping of the radio and television networks. A spokesman for the corporation said no members of the board would be available for comment last night, reports IANA. However, in line with the board's decision to change the corporation's name, the 4p.m. bulletin yesterday announced itself as The Voice of Zimbabwe for the first time. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Mar 80 p 1]

MINES MINISTER REPORT DENIAL--Rhodesia's Minister of Mines, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, yesterday denied South African Press reports that the new Government intended to seize shares in the country's mines or introduce workers' committees to run them. "Contrary to various statements in the South African Press, the Government has no intention of making changes in mining legislation or control in Zimbabwe at this stage," said the Minister in a statement, reports IANA. "Furthermore, if any changes are proposed to be made in the future, they will only be made after the fullest consultation with the industry." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Mar 80 p 1]

SOMALIA

BRIEFS

IRAQ URANIUM COOPERATION--Abu Dhabi: Vast uranium deposits in central Somalia are being mined by a joint Iraqi-Somali enterprise, Somali Mines Minister Hussein Kassem was quoted as saying by an Abu Dhabi newspaper yesterday.--AFP. [Text] [Lahore MINING NEWS in English 20 Mar 80 p 3]

CSO: 4420

HEMELAND LEADERS DISCUSS CONDITIONS FOR INDEPENDENCE

Ciskei Chief Sebe Statement

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 31 Mar 80 p 9

[Text]

FRANKFORT. — The Chief Minister of the Ciskei, Chief Sebe, has spelt out the conditions under which his people would be prepared to accept independence.

Addressing tribal and political leaders here, Chief Sebe said the conditions centred around land consolidation, citizenship and finance.

Regarding land consolidation, he said the Ciskei would consider a change of political status only if the South African Government undertook in writing to buy and transfer to it all the land referred to in the 1975 consolidation proposals. This should be done in terms of an agreement that would be entered into before independence.

Chief Sebe said there would also have to be an agreement in respect of citizenship.

The position of the Ciskeian government was that it and the South African Government should investigate the possibility of a confederation, within which provision would be made for all Ciskeians and South Africans to enjoy associate citizenship.

This would imply, among other things, that Ciskeian and South African citizens would be allowed to seek employment anywhere in such a confederation.

Chief Sebe said there would have to be some undertaking under which the Ciskei and South Africa established a programme for the removal of all racial discrimination within their territories.

Another condition was that there should be a joint declaration that South Africans and Ciskeians would share the natural resources of the proposed confederation fairly. In addition, there would have to be an undertaking that neither Ciskeians nor South Africans could be barred or deported in large numbers except in accordance with international law or a bilateral agreement.

On the subject of financial arrangements, Chief Sebe said it would be expected of the South African Parliament to introduce legislation for the payment of certain funds to an independent Ciskei on an annual basis.

Provision would have to be made, too, for Ciskeian membership of the rand monetary area and Ciskeian participation in the South African Customs Union. Another condition for Ciskeian independence was that provision should be made for development aid on an unrestricted basis and for assistance with resettlement projects. — Sapa.

Lebowa Chief Phatudi's Comments

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Mar 80 p 5

[Text] **SESHEGO.** — The Lebowa Government would seek an interview with the Minister of Cooperation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhif, "at the earliest opportunity" to discuss removal from the statute books of laws discriminating against Black South Africans on the ground of colour or race, the Chief Minister, Dr Cedric Phatudi, said in Seshego yesterday.

Reading his policy speech during the third session of the third Lebowa Legislative Assembly, he said his Government

would speed up arrangements for the meeting so that the "meaning of the policy of cooperation and development can be utilised".

"Unless the Central Government talks now, while there is a chance to do so, the chance will slip by and events will be out of control."

Dr Phatudi said that because separate development was unrealistic it was collapsing and Lebowa would always be against "so-called independence".

Referring to the SA Government

proposal to establish a committee to prepare a statement of intent for the Republic, he said he was sure the committee would also include representatives from self-governing states.

"I hope this committee will do its best in shaping the future of this country and participate in any measure that may save South Africa from catastrophe."

On consolidation Dr Phatudi said Lebowa had already presented a memorandum to the Van der Walt commission for consideration. — Sapa.

CSG: 4420

SLABBERT CITES CONFLICTING POLICIES ON DISCRIMINATION

Slabbert Statement

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Mar 80 p 8

[Text] A SELECT committee should be appointed to make recommendations on the systematic removal of discrimination and to clarify public confusion in this regard which had resulted from statements by Government spokesmen, the leader of the Opposition, Dr F Van Zyl Slabbert, said in the House of Assembly yesterday.

He was introducing a private member's motion calling for the establishment of a select committee to "inquire into and report upon the steps required to be taken to turn South Africa into a society free from discrimination based on race or colour."

Dr Slabbert said: "By accepting this motion, we here in Parliament can enter into a constructive debate between Government and Opposition on how to remove discrimination which we both admit exists."

Point six of the Prime Minister's 12-point plan was committed to the removal of "unnecessary discrimination" and that the Prime Minister had spelt out that all measures which did not threaten the community lives of specific communities, but were discriminatory, were unnecessary and had to be removed.

"Never before has a government been so confused, directionless and helpless about what is or isn't discrimination. Expectations are

created in one breath and frustrated in another.

"Seen against the background of the Prime Minister's 12-point plan this confusion could have serious consequences for good relations in the country and could also create a credibility gap which could make orderly change difficult.

"This confusion is the result of divisions and tensions within the ranks of the Government which could lame efforts to do away with all forms of racial discrimination."

Dr Slabbert referred to speeches on discrimination made by Mr P W Botha, and two other Cabinet Ministers, Dr Piet Koornhof and Dr Andries Treurnicht, which he said had been conflicting.

"The Prime Minister talks of doing away with unnecessary discrimination. Dr Treurnicht says that if you move away from discrimination, separate development cannot succeed or exist, and Dr Koornhof says the Government will not rest until all forms of discrimination are removed from the statutes and disappear from everyday life.

"The question is: who and what sort of leadership is going to be given to make the 12-point plan a reality?"

MP's Rebuttal

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Mar 80 p 8

[Text] THE motion of the leader of the Opposition, Dr Fredrik Van Zyl Slabbert, was devoid of merit and undeserving of support, Mr Chris Rencken (NP Benoni) said.

Some aspects of discrimination were necessary and good, he said in the debate on the motion.

This was why the National Party distinguished between things which were negotiable and things which were not. It would not permit the sharing of power in Parliament, mixed residential areas or mixed schools — and it believed other groups also wanted separate facilities.

Dr Slabbert knew the removal of hurtful discrimination was the aim of the National Party and had introduced the motion to highlight alleged divisions in the party.

Steps to remove this discrimination had to be taken constitutionally and a select committee would simply duplicate the work being done by the Schlebusch Commission investigating a new dispensation.

The PFP was trying to worm its way into the decision-making process, something it had been denied at the polls, Mr Rencken said.

CSO; 4470

HORWOOD PRESENTS BUDGET TO ASSEMBLY

Summary of Provisions

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 27 Mar 80 p 1

[Article by Howard Preece]

[Text] **HUGE tax concessions totalling R1 510-million were announced yesterday by Senator Owen Horwood, the Minister of Finance, as he handed over the gold bonanza to private enterprise, in a Budget widely applauded by businessmen.**

He scrapped the 10% loan levy on personal and company tax, cut the top individual marginal tax rate from 60.5% (with levy) to 50%, abolished the 7.5% surcharge on imports and gave some relief to black taxpayers.

But Sen Horwood also said that in spite of a bigger subsidy, bread prices would have to go up — by 4c for a brown loaf and 5c for white — and the general chorus of applause was tempered by some disappointment from pensioners, married women, exporters and the mining industry.

The key to the Budget, however, is that the Government plans to keep total State spending in 1980-81 to a rise of 14% to just over R13 000-million, a standstill in real terms after inflation is discounted, although some selected areas, such as Defence and Education, will get a big boost.

This means the benefits of the gold boom and the Exchequer share of the 5% real economic growth expected this year are being channelled to the private sector.

That follows the pledge last November by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, that the new Government strategy would be geared to boosting private enterprise and reining back the public sector.

The tax concessions of R1 510-million have been made possible by gold — Sen Horwood conservatively estimates gold mining tax this year at around R2 500-million, R1 600-million more than his estimate for the 1979 Budget.

Pensions are going up, although not until October 1, by R12 a month for whites, R8 for Indians and coloureds, and R5.50 for blacks — but these will basically be eaten away by the 14% inflation rate.

For these groups there is, however, the consolation of special bonus payments of R30, R24 and R18 respectively in May — and the means test has been eased.

Teachers, nurses, policemen and other public servants are all going to get pay rises and also special bonuses — but it was not clear last night what the total package would mean.

The good news for upper income taxpayers — a married man, two children, with a taxable income of R20 000 a year will have his tax cut from R355 a month to R268 — was further boosted when Sen Horwood said there would be no clamp on fringe benefits until next year.

The effective rate of company taxation will be reduced from 46% to 42%

by the scrapping of the loan levy.

Abolishing the 7.5% import surcharge will restrain price rises but will be little noticed in the shops with inflation running at 14%.

Exporters are disappointed that they got no special help, and the mining industry is grieved that its particular tax burden was not given extra relief.

Defense Budget Details

Johannesburg, RAND DAILY MAIL in English 27 Mar 80 p 11

[Text]

THE ASSEMBLY. — The South African Defence Force will have R2 074-million to spend during the 1980 tax year — and authorisation to run up expenditure totalling another R272-million if necessary.

Senator Horwood provided R1 890-million in his budget yesterday and released figures showing that the additional money would come from surpluses last year.

The Special Defence Account, which finances arms purchases will soak up by far the biggest slice of the cake, taking a R1 161-million share.

Personnel in the Defence Force will this year cost taxpayers R443-million, compared to R301-million last year.

The Armaments Corporation will get R44-million of the R155-million allocated for professional and special services.

One of the few reductions in spending will be in air defence where spending will drop from R62-million last year to R42-million. The Special Defence Account allocation for this branch of the force is cut back by R24-million. Landward defences, including defence of land territories by combined ground and air forces, will cost R1 032-million.

South Africa's maritime defence will cost R111-million, with R88-million allocated to the Special Defence Account.

The general basic training of South African troops will cost R25-million, R4-million less than last year, while advanced training will jump from R31-million to R34-million.

Spending on foreign courses for personnel has also been increased from R360 600 last year to R812 400 this year.

Senator Horwood warned South Africa's enemies to note that the Government was in deadly earnest in pursuing its declared policy of ensuring the safety of the State and all its people.

"Circumstances and threats change constantly and we must ensure that our preparedness stays razor-sharp."

He said the Bonus Bond scheme had put him in a position to borrow R200-million from these sources.

He allocated R561-million towards logistic support, which includes running bases, air transport, ammunition depots, test facilities and specialised reserves.

The various arms of the services will contribute the following share towards the Special Defence Account:

- Command and control R59-million (up R1.5-million);
- Landward defences R804-million (up R86-million);
- Air defence R24-million (down R20-million);
- Maritime defence R88-million (up R3-million);
- General training R14-millions (down R200 000);
- Logistic support R160-million (up R13-million);
- Personnel support R6-million (up R2.9-million);
- General support R2.3-million (up R350 000);

Sen Horwood said the R2 074-million available for defence spending would include a R160-million share of last year's Exchequer surplus of R296-million.

Security Planning Expenditure

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 27 Mar 80 p 11

[Text] THE ASSEMBLY. — A massive increase in the amount spent on security planning by the Prime Minister's Department has been budgeted for during the 1981 tax year.

During the year a total of R490 100 is to be spent on security planning in contrast to the R45 000 spent during the 1980 year.

And provision has again been made for the Parliamentary Internal Security Commission (Piscom).

An unchanged amount of R69 000 has been allocated to Piscom, which has not yet been appointed.

Provision was made for the establishment of Piscom in terms of a 1976 law following the dissolution of the Schlebusch/Le Grange Commission of Inquiry into Nusas, the Christian Institute, the University Christian Movement and the South African Institute of Race Relations.

In the draft estimates of expenditure, which were tabled in Parliament yesterday, the Prime Minister's security plan-

ning division is described as "policy formulation by the State Security Council", and the money will be spent on the "formulating and planning of a national strategy and co-ordinating and controlling the implementation thereof".

The Budget has made provision for R1 367 980 to be spent on physical planning (an increase of R83 253); R103 425 for social planning (a new provision), R400 000 for economic planning (an increase of R47 920), R289 370 for scientific planning (an increase of R101 370) and R103 425 for political planning (a new provision).

The political planning is described as "planning of political development within the framework of Government policy by undertaking policy and problem studies, developing models and making available planning inputs and advice".

Altogether spending by the Prime Minister's Department will total R4 799 480, an increase of R1 237 880 or 34,8% over last year's figure.

Comparison to Previous Year

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 27 Mar 80 p 8

[Text]

Department	80/81	79/80	increase
State President	477 000	432 400	44 540
Parliament	7 099 000	6 453 000	646 000
Prime Minister	4 799 480	3 561 580	1 237 880
Defence	1 890 000 000	1 612 400 000	277 600 000
Manpower Utilisation	24 147 000	23 627 000	4 520 000
Cooperation and			
Development	785 023 000	709 903 000	75 120 000
Agriculture and Fisheries	379 250 000	322 229 500	57 020 500
Commerce and Consumer			
Affairs	146 534 000	127 310 000	19 224 000
Industries	299 747 200	385 330 300	-85 583 100
Finance	4 507 385 000	4 116 604 000	+ 390 781 000
Audit	5 300 000	4 900 000	340 000
Transport	234 362 000	171 987 000	62 455 000

Community Development ..	403 295 350	371 872 100	31 423 250
Coloured Relations	383 434 000	338 033 000	45 401 000
Indian Affairs	144 434 000	123 983 000	20 451 000
Justice	58 131 396	53 672 000	4 459 396
Interior	19 620 000	14 925 000	4 695 000
Commission for			
Administration	17 400 000	12 416 000	4 984 000
Govt Printing Works	1 000	4 800 000	- 4 799 000
Water Affairs, Forestry			
and Environment	262 694 000	230 208 400	+ 32 485 600
Foreign Affairs and			
Information	285 721 000	217 244 000	68 477 000
Mineral and Energy			
Affairs	319 894 830	235 029 120	84 865 710
Police	300 765 000	245 247 000	55 518 000
Prisons	110 618 000	99 793 000	10 825 000
National Education	407 187 000	356 678 000	50 509 000
Public Works	23 000	709 903 000	75 120 000
Agriculture and Fisheries ..	379 250 000	322 229 500	57 020 500
Commerce and Consumer			
Affairs	146 534 000	127 310 000	19 224 000
Statistics	21 487 000	9 226 000	12 261 000
Tourism	8 434 000	7 745 000	689 000
Education and Training	240 370 000	181 804 000	58 566 000
Health, Welfare and			
Pensions	738 372 000	676 140 000	62 232 000
Improvement of			
Conditions of Service ..	434 082 000	257 000 000	177 082 000
SA Development Trust			
Fund	6 454 000	7 663 000	- 1 209 000
National Road Fund	133 000 000	139 100 000	- 6 100 000
State Oil Fund	270 000 000	274 000 000	- 4 000 000
Black Transport Services			
Account	12 500 000	12 000 000	500 000
Sorghum Beer Research			
Fund	850 000	515 000	335 000
South West Africa			
Territorial Revenue Fund ..	13 000	25 000	- 12 000
Grand Total	13 246 296 236	11 653 148 460	1 675 650 876

Government Borrowing Plans

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 27 Mar 80 p 7

[Text]

THE ASSEMBLY. — South Africa's creditworthiness abroad was excellent and continued to improve, with much larger loan funds being available to the country, Senator Owen Horwood, said yesterday.

He said that, because of excess domestic liquidity, it was preferable rather to borrow in the internal market.

"It is necessary at this stage to budget for only a moderate R100-million from foreign sources."

The deficit before borrowing was estimated at R1 318 000 000. He had now proposed tax concessions totalling R365-million which would increase this deficit to R1 683 000 000. To this, R1 430 000 000 must be added in

the form of loan redemptions, which raised the total financing requirement to R3 113 000 000.

He proposed that the amount be financed as follows:

Public debt commissioners (R1 650 000); reinvestment of loan redemptions (R850-million); new Government stock issues (R500-million); non-marketable debt (R400-million); foreign loans (R100-million) and surplus carried forward from 1979/80 (R3 696 000).

It would leave him at this stage with a surplus of R583-million, Senator Horwood said.
- Sapa.

CSO: 4420

BUTHELEZI CALLS FOR PARTNERSHIP OF BUSINESS AND BLACKS

Johannesburg, THE CITIZEN in English 31 Mar 80 p 12

[Article by Peter Moscardi]

[Text] **There now exists a distinctive flavour of hope, chief Gatsha Buthelesi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, told top businessmen at a dinner in Johannesburg last week.**

It was no longer unpopular to talk about the need for radical change, he said, and there was widespread recognition that South Africa could not go on as it had attempted to do in the past.

White South Africa recognised that it was at a historical crossroads. "The challenge we face is the formation of a partnership between Black South Africa, industrial and commercial interests — and the ruling party."

But Chief Buthelesi sounded a warning that promises of a Black Utopia which could never be attained in the near future were destructive and irresponsible.

"Change is being called for from virtually every front — and change towards a multi-racial approach in this country need not lead to the demise of the Afrikaner, the political destitution of the Whites or the stagnation of our economy," he said.

Inkatha, from its inception, accepted the Southern Africa borders, rather than just South African borders, as its perimeters in the liberation struggle.

"However much White South Africa may want to give content to the idea of a Southern Africa thrust, they cannot do it without Blacks of South Africa playing a pivotal role in translating this into action.

"Mr P W Botha has keys to White South African arsenals of armaments, but I have the key to communication

with Black Africa," he added.

A relaxation in the field of political constraints and a greater trust in the free enterprise system were essential requirements of today. "Our responsibility is to make it more possible for Mr Botha to put the interests of the State before the interests of the party."

A National Convention should be formed, preceded by a cross-cutting network of inter-racial obligations which dispelled the fears of both Black and White.

Areas where a demand for increased creativity existed included:

The establishment of a peasant land bank because the free-enterprise system could not meet the challenge of benefiting the peasant economy.

The abolition of the Land Act — together with a remedy for the disproportionate allocation of land between White and Black — was a high priority.

Homeland consolidation, land rehabilitation and a more rational use of land in areas occupied by Blacks presented another urgent requirement.

"A three-way partnership between Blacks, industry and government is essential — and I propose that initial steps between industry and Black society be initiated through the establishment of an Inkatha Institute."

This would be concerned with defining national problems and formulating Black responses to those problems.

MAFEKING TO BE PART OF BOPHUTHATSWANA

Viljoen Announcement

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 27 Mar 80 p 1

[Text] CAPE TOWN. — The South African Government had decided that Mafeking should become part of BophuthaTswana, the State President, Mr Marais Viljoen, said last night.

He was speaking at a State banquet in Cape Town in honour of President Lucas Mangope of BophuthaTswana.

"Mafeking has played an important role in the history of our two countries and today remains a key between us," President Viljoen said.

The decision on the town followed lengthy Government discussions on the future of the town and studies by the Commission of Co-operation and Development.

The Mafeking Town Council and interested parties had been approached.

"After careful consideration of the facts, interests and views, the South African Government has decided in principle that Mafeking should

become part of BophuthaTswana."

In implementing the decision, many aspects — such as guarantees and compensation for residents of Mafeking — would have to be looked at closely.

"In view of this the South African Government intends establishing a committee of experts comprising representatives of State Departments and organisations concerned," Mr Viljoen said.

"The committee will work in close consultation with the Government of BophuthaTswana and the Mafeking Town Council so that the transfer can be orderly and without disruption."

President Viljoen paid tribute to President Mangope for his positive role in strengthening ties between the different nations of Southern Africa, and "specifically between our two countries".

President Mangope could

look forward to a progressive and stable BophuthaTswana, President Viljoen said.

"This stability is the irreplaceable condition for the future welfare and prosperity, not only of BophuthaTswana, but of the whole of Southern Africa."

"Our two countries stand committed to a new dispensation in Southern Africa, a dispensation in which the key to progress lies in co-operation."

"You have more than once pronounced yourself to be firmly in favour of establishing a constellation of Southern African states," President Viljoen said.

"The advantages of such a course of action are evident. Being linked in so many ways, the states of Southern Africa already form the nucleus of this bold and logical concept."

"If our peoples are to prosper we will have to mobilise the assets of our region and we will have to ensure peace and stability." — Sapa.

Mangope Appeal to Whites

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 31 Mar 80 p 9

[Text] MMABATHO. — The President of Bophuthatswana, Chief Lucas Mangope, at the weekend said he did not wish to see a White exodus from Mafeking after its incorporation into Bophuthatswana.

Thanking the Mayor of Mafeking, Mr J A Bloem, for his part in the negotiations, he appealed to the business community to create more employment opportunities to relieve unemployment among Tswanas. He hoped the Town Clerk and Town Engineer of

Mafeking would be in a position to work jointly with Bophuthatswana in the development of Mmabatho and Mafeking.

He warned Tswanas not to be over-excited about Mafeking's incorporation. They

should not provoke Mafeking residents or speed up the "fermentation of exodus". Rather they should learn from them what made them prosperous.

Tswanas should continue to patronise business centres in Mafeking. Chief Mangope said, as fellow Tswanas had been offered employment opportunities there. He hoped that Tswanas would not let him down.

Some Tswanas, he said, were mainly concerned about sending their children to White schools in Mafeking. He advised them not to bother about that. Instead they should have pride in the Mmabatho multiracial schools, which had attracted many White children from South Africa because of their high standards of education. — Sapa.

CS0: 4420

LENASIA INDIAN COMMUNITY NEEDS MORE INDUSTRY

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 25 Nov 80 p 6

[Article by Yussuf Nazeer]

[Text] A call for the establishment of industries in Lenasia to provide more jobs for thousands of residents, was made by two management committee members.

There were already "home factories" in Lenasia, said Mr Fez Khan and Mr Abe Choosara, but they were bursting at the seams, and owners were crying out for larger and more efficient factories.

They said industries in Lenasia would

- Give more jobs to thousands of people living there.

- Make Lenasia a viable growth centre.

- Cut down drastically on commuting.

- Encourage the development of commerce in Lenasia.

Mr Khan said Lenasia's population in the past three years had grown through resettlement under the Group Areas Act to between 70 000 and 75 000.

PROGRAMME

"The Department of Community Development's

home-building programme is going on at an increasing rate, and more people are being shifted into this massive township all the time," said Mr Khan.

"The time has now come for us to provide increasing employment for Lenasia's thousands of people within easy reach of their homes. We must make Lenasia viable economically as soon as possible," he added.

Mr Choonara said the Lenasia Management Committee had asked the Government for several factory sites, and the Department of Community Development had set aside 19 in Extension 6.

But this, he said, was insufficient because the management committee had received almost 100 applications from people over the years who wanted to open factories

"We have asked that more industrial sites be set up here because we understand that the Indian Industrial Corporation will assist entrepreneurs with capital," he added.

There were 50 Indian businessmen already standing by to build and operate light industries with their own capital.

CSO: 4420

PRESS COMMENT ON 'FREE MANDELA' CAMPAIGN

'SUNDAY TIMES' Comment

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 23 Mar 80 p 18

[Editorial: "Only Negotiation Can Spring this Trap"]

[Text] **T**HE campaign for the release of Nelson Mandela from Robben Island demands more careful thought than either side in the dispute appears to have given it so far. Inherent in the decision — to release, or not to release — is a momentous decision on the future political course of the country.

That, of course, is part of the reason why the campaign has been launched. To release Mandela is to hand to him, and to the African National Congress, the leadership and the future of the black liberation movement.

There lies the rub. Mandela was imprisoned for plotting the violent overthrow of the State in collaboration with Bram Fischer and many other avowed Marxists, some of them still active in exile.

The ANC itself split just after the World War II because some of its members perceived it to be dominated by Marxists, and again in the mid-Fifties when the PAC broke away on the same grounds that the Marxist-dominated Congress of Democrats was the real power behind the movement.

Since then, it has split again in exile, with the Marxist, London-based group emerging triumphant while the black nationalists based in Dar es Salaam lost out. One of the

latter group's leaders, Tennyson Makiwane, is living in Transkei.

How much of this baggage does Mandela bring with him? If we take Mandela, must we also have Ruth First and Joe Slovo?

Unhappily, the Government so often uses the "communist" epithet to smear its opponents (even its most dedicated anti-communist opponents) that the question becomes exceedingly vexed.

Yet it is vital to find an answer, for if black nationalism permits a Marxist revolution to be grafted on to its legitimate aim of liberation, then liberation cannot be achieved without war. Many whites who sympathise with black aspirations and who support black political liberation as a matter of principle, will, nevertheless, unite against an atheist doctrine which scorns the liberty of the individual.

Rhodesia offers an analogy. Will Nelson Mandela, if he is released, negotiate for a compromise, or will he, like Mugabe, go abroad to pursue a revolutionary war that aims to exhaust white resistance before negotiations? Or will he, in accordance with Marxist theory, see negotiations merely as a means of weakening his adversaries — a prelude to further conflict?

Is it wiser to release him now, and try to negotiate with him, or to try instead to negotiate with alternative black leaders — as Mr Ian Smith should certainly have negotiated with Mr Joshua Nkomo when he had the chance in 1975?

Just as Mr Smith, in refusing to negotiate with Nkomo the terms for equal participation of blacks in the political life of the country, threw the future to Mugabe, so the Government's refusal to negotiate now with men like Dr Nthato Motlana of Soweto's Committee of Ten, and Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of Inkatha, risks throwing the future to the disciples of violence. And to release Mandela without any intention of further negotiation is surely to give the exile army of the ANC a more effective leader.

So, from every aspect, the question turns on negotiation. Mandela's release can only be sanely considered if the Government adopts a new, statesmanlike approach to negotiation — not on such trivia as the electrification of Soweto, or housing, or even pass laws, but on the political future of the country. Only by such negotiation in good faith can it confer on alternative leaders the legitimacy that will make Mandela's release irrelevant.

The real tragedy is that so far there is not the slightest sign that the Government is willing to enter such negotiations, and so the deification of Mandela proceeds apace and the campaign for his release necessarily becomes a cause of further polarisation.

'SUNDAY POST' Comment

Johannesburg SUNDAY POST in English 23 Mar 80 p 8

[Editorial: "Very Dangerous Games"]

[Text] THE campaign to free Mandela, set in motion by this newspaper two weeks ago, has attracted overwhelming response from our people. This is as it should be.

But if all that is achieved through this campaign is the mere completion of thousands of petition forms, we — both this newspaper and you who have responded — must regard it as a dismal failure, in that our efforts will have been tragically wasted in a futile attempt at sincere communication.

Although it concerns us in the first instance, the people to whom the "message" of the campaign is finally directed are not ourselves, but the whites, those who hold ultimate political and judicial power and therefore the ones with whom the decision rests whether or not to release Mandela.

Indications are that the "Free Mandela" campaign started out achieving a measure of success (gauging "success" in this instance in terms of white response).

Some 140 whites from many parts of the country put their names to petition forms cut out from our newspaper.

More optimistic still was the fact that thousands of others signed petition forms circulated by students of the University of the Witwatersrand.

And attention from the white community came in other ways. There has been growing — albeit cautious — notice taken of the campaign by major white newspapers.

But now, just when it seemed as if the "Free Mandela" message was starting to get through to where it counts,

new sounds are being unleashed at the white psyche that seem designed to seriously distort any utterance of reason.

An article and an advertisement have already appeared in an English-language newspaper criticising the campaign as a "liberal publicity stunt", and trying to appeal to negative self-defensive sentiment among whites so as to destroy the effort.

Another tactic has been to try to influence black thinking by circulating a pamphlet in Soweto ostensibly put out by the ANC. This pamphlet is clearly a forgery.

It makes liberal use, for example, of the word "Azania", a term long avoided by the ANC.

The campaign to have Nelson Mandela freed from Robben Island is a genuine attempt — which could yet prove to be the last one we will get — to secure peace for the future, one without the bloodshed that other nations in similar circumstances have known.

Continued white rule will not achieve this. Ian Smith thought it could. The Rhodesian Front party believed him. The Security Forces tried to make it a reality.

The result? The country only had to return to the very thing it had tried so hard, and at such tragic cost in lives, to avoid, something it was repeatedly warned from the beginning that it would have to do.

South Africa is now being told the same things.

SUNDAY POST has been able to demonstrate that, despite a decade and a half in prison, Nelson Mandela has by

far the greatest popular support of any other politician.

Freeing him will give us all a meaningful chance to move towards the logical political consequences facing this country while avoiding the bloodshed that Zimbabwe had to experience through its stubbornness.

So let those whites, who would play highly dangerous games with genuine efforts for peace, be made to understand what they do and what will rest on their consciences if they persist.

TWO TERRORISTS ARRESTED IN NATAL

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Mar 80 p 1

[Article by Johan Klopers]

[Text] **TWO** fully trained terrorists have been arrested near Vryheid in Northern Natal. The arrests, which follow intensive investigations by members of the Security Police, took place several days ago.

Colonel Leon Mellet, from the police's Directorate of Public Relations yesterday confirmed the arrests.

The two men were taken from a hut in which a small quantity of ammunition, magazines, communist manufactured Makarov pistols, fire grenades, medicines and other equipment was found.

Swaziland

The two men infiltrated into the country through Swaziland from Mozambique after having undergone terrorist training in

Angola and Tanzania, Col Mellet said.

The arrests come after Durban Security Police captured two highly trained African National Congress terrorists and a cache of communist manufactured weapons in February.

Sabotage

Those arrests were said to have averted a sabotage attempt on a specific and important target in South Africa.

Mission

At the time a Security Police spokesman was quoted as saying it had been established the men had infiltrated South Africa with a specific mission in mind.

All the arrests follow the uncovering of several large caches of arms and ammunition in Northern Natal in the middle of February.

Arms caches

The discoverers of the caches came after a trading store in the Ingwavu-

ma district in the most northern part of the province, was set on fire by terrorists.

According to police indications were that the first two terrorists had also received intensive training in African National Congress camps in Angola.

It was said they had been trained for two years and had been "operative in the field for a few years".

They were captured near Durban as a result of information received by the police.

QOBOZA CONDEMNS SADF ATTEMPT TO USE BLACK PAPERS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 26 Mar 80 p 2

[Text]

THE EDITOR of Post newspaper, Mr Percy Qoboza, is "very very angry" that Defence Force generals could think black newspapermen so naive that they could be used to further the aims of the SADF.

In an interview yesterday, Mr Qoboza said the details of the top-secret Pretorius Plan — the Psychological Action Plan — aimed at nullifying the Opposition attack in the Defence Budget debate and at silencing criticism of the armed forces — had made him "hopping mad".

He was particularly angered by the plan's priority target of

countering poor recruiting of blacks, coloureds and Asians for the infantry.

Target One reads, in part: "A Press visit to 21 Battalion is to be arranged. If possible Post is to be involved".

Mr Qoboza said: "That reference to using black newspapers, in particular, makes me angry. It makes me angry to think that anybody could think us so naive that they could use us to further their aims."

Last year he was invited, on two occasions, to visit 21 Battalion (the black battalion) in the Operational Area. He turned down both invitations.

A bit before that they tried to get Aggrey Klaaste (Post's News Editor) to visit 21 Battalion, but he could not go.

"Then a few weeks ago they invited a reporter to visit the battalion. He went, and we published an account of his visit in late February," he said.

However, he would not allow any of his staff to write propaganda stories showing the SADF in a good light. Any story published in Post was rated on its news value, he said.

"In future, they will have to give me a very, very good excuse to publish stories about the armed forces," he said.

CSO: 4420

MACHEL CONVERSION TO CAPITALISM MAY NOT CONVINCE BLACKS

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 23 May 80 pp 1, 3

[Article by Stephen Orpen]

[Text] NO-ONE should be surprised that Mozambique's Samora Machel, long characterised as a rampant Marxist, should have confessed his conversion to a kind of capitalism this week.

Likewise, it is hardly surprising that South African whites should be delighted both by Machel's apparent somersault and by his alleged influence in selling the sense of free enterprise to Zimbabwe's Robert Mugabe — now troubled with labour unrest.

All-important is the question of South Africa's response to the new Machel-Mugabe line.

The evidence I have provides an answer which is both heartening and terrifying.

If we can grasp this last, golden opportunity to swing our black population solidly behind the free enterprise concept, we will secure the survival of enlightened capitalism in South Africa.

If we fail to meet this challenge — and it more formidable than most realise — then within 10 or 15 years we can be absolutely certain that we will face the danger of the same kind of mess, only on a larger scale, that has led Machel

to abandon his love affair with a centrally-dictated, super-bureaucratic economy.

Given Machel's instinct for survival, it was inevitable that he should finally abandon his hard-line socialist dream, which was so patently a disaster, and put his passion behind a system whose basic economic success stared him in the face whenever he looked west — or south.

Likewise it was inevitable that South African whites, conditioned in raw capitalism and force-fed anti-Marxist propaganda, should whoop gladly at the news of the *volte face* across their north and eastern borders.

But let us not run away with the idea that our own blacks will now formate meekly behind the free enterprise baton.

Conversations I have had this week with black leaders suggest that, at best, there is disappointment among those blacks able to comprehend what has happened. At worst, antagonism to the free enterprise system has been re-inforced.

The reason for the hostility is not hard to find. The blacks do not associate the new Machelian capitalism

with South African capitalism.

South African "free enterprise" continues to be seen as a package comprising South African white privilege and a hard-line, white-imposed black socialism — for that is the only system most of our blacks have actually experienced at first hand.

Thus, what Machel and Mugabe are offering is seen as just another alternative (like what passes in Africa for Marxism) to white domination.

It is not seen as free enterprise *per se*.

From what I hear, the best efforts of organisations like the Free Market Foundation to preach capitalism among our blacks have proved useless, if not counter-productive.

These efforts, like others based on white initiative, are dismissed as no more than cunning new ploys to lure disadvantaged blacks deeper into the foreign and unfriendly land of buccannering white profiteers.

What is the solution? There are two immediate steps to be taken:

• Organised black business must recruit a potent task

force of its own to carry the free enterprise message to black schools, colleges and universities, and to black workers, on a much broader basis than the current handful of individuals like Leska can manage on their own.

White financial aid and counselling will be essential at first. But this must be called for by the black organisers, who must control

the exercise from the outset.

• White businesses must introduce share and stock incentive and bonus schemes for their black workers.

This may serve both to educate them in the capitalist system and to provide them with a stake (hopefully profitable!) in that system and in the specific enterprises for which they work.

CSO: 4420

FOURTH COMPANY REACHES AGREEMENT WITH BLACK UNION

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 26 Mar 80 p 9

[Text] AN EAST Rand firm yesterday became the fourth company in South Africa to conclude a formal recognition agreement with an unregistered black trade union.

The company is SKF Engineering, a subsidiary of SKF South Africa, which in turn is a subsidiary of the Swedish firm, AB SKF.

The agreement is the second to be concluded by the Engineering and Allied Workers' Union, an affiliate of the Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu).

It won a similar agreement from another Swedish subsidiary, Fagersta, earlier this month. The two other formal agreements with the British subsidiary, Smith and Nephew and the United States subsidiary, Kellogg, also involve Fosatu affiliates.

The agreement was welcomed yesterday by Mr Ncebisi Mqhayi, union president.

In a statement, the firm said it envisaged the agreement would form the basis of further agreements in the future relating to grievances, dismissals, negotiation procedures and other matters of mutual concern.

The agreement allows union officials access to the company premises once a week at lunch times, or by arrangement when workers are not required to work.

Union officials have undertaken to enter the factory through the normal way and to be subject to the same security procedures applicable to all visitors.

The company has agreed to recognise the union and its efforts to work for improved employment conditions.

The firm has also agreed to the appointment of shop stewards to carry out the union's functions on the shop floor.

The company pointed out that its Uitenhage factory had had trade union representation for black workers for about two years, although not on a formalised basis.

This involved the United Automobile, Rubber and Allied Workers' Union.

It added: "SKF points out that it has not been pressurised into this move by its Swedish parent but has adopted the policy that if employees consider the need to have trade union representation, it would agree."

NP TO CAMPAIGN HARD FOR BY-ELECTION

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 27 Mar 80 p 2

[Text] MORE than half the Cabinet has now been drafted by the National Party into its campaign for the Fauresmith by-election which the extreme Rightwing Herstigte Nasionale Party believes it could even win to gain its first parliamentary seat.

The NP Free State leader, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, said in an interview yesterday that the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, nine Ministers and two deputy Ministers had been scheduled to address meetings in the constituency.

This means that two more Ministers have been drafted into the campaign which is developing into a massive Nationalist drive to eliminate Dr Connie Mulder as a political factor and halt growing HNP support.

But Mr Schlebusch yesterday refused to commit himself on whether or not he expected Nationalist losses in the May 7 by-election.

He said the extraordinary NP campaign had been mounted because the Free State wanted to show a good result.

He felt it was always difficult to get the same result in a by-election as in a general election.

The Nationalists held the seat with a 5 135-vote majority against the HNP which polled only 462 votes in the 1977 general election.

The HNP, however, has shown phenomenal growth since the Government introduced its reformist policies

which the Hertzogites have been ruthlessly exploiting as proof that the NP is "selling out the white man".

The HNP came within 800 votes of winning its first parliamentary seat in the Rustenberg by-election late last year, and its leader, Mr Jaap Marnis, predicted earlier this week his party could poll as many as 3 000 votes in Fauresmith, which has about 9 000 registered voters.

On a 60% poll, which is above average for a by-election, the three parties in the election would be competing for only 5 400 votes.

If the HNP managed to secure 3 000 votes, the NP could conceivably lose the seat.

But the NP's problems have been aggravated by the fact that Dr Connie Mulder's recently formed National Conservative Party has entered a candidate — Mr P E "Velskoe" van Rensburg — in the election.

But while the NCP is certain to draw some votes from the NP and even the HNP, most observers say it is difficult at this stage to gauge the extent of its support.

Dr Mulder declined to make any firm predictions yesterday, but repeated his statement earlier this week that the NCP would do better than the HNP.

DELIMITATION COMMISSION TO REVISE POLLING DISTRICTS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Mar 80 p 13

[Text] The Government intends to appoint a Delimitation Commission to revise South Africa's polling districts with effect from April 1, the Minister of the Interior, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, announced yesterday.

He said in a statement that it had become necessary to revise existing polling district boundaries "for the election of members of the House of Assembly and members of the respective Provincial Councils".

The reason why a delimitation of electoral divisions was being announced now was that voters' lists completed after the general registration in respect of the period July 27, 1979 to October 25, 1979, came into operation on January 23, 1980.

After completion of the general registration of voters a considerable number of changes of address would have taken place in the interim and it was essential that the voters concerned should be included in the subsequent supplementary lists.

"Political parties and other interested persons and bodies are therefore encouraged in their own interest and in the national interest to do intensive follow-up work in order to ensure that all changes of address and the names of eligible persons who have reached the age of 18 are included in the supplementary lists," the Minister's statement says.

The Minister said that in terms of the Constitution Act, the delimitation of electoral divisions must take place in terms of, among others, the current voters' lists duly corrected up to the latest date possible.

"When the activities of the Delimitation Commission commence on April 1, 1980 the voters' statistics as on February 28 will be submitted to the Commission and the statistics as of March 31 will be submitted to it within 14 days."

Mr Schlebusch said these statistics would be made available to political parties.

"It will be recommended to the State President that the following three judges be appointed as members of the proposed Delimitation Commission:

--Mr Justice P M Cillie, Judge-President of Transvaal chairman.

--Mr Justice C Broekama, of the Cape Provincial Division.

--Mr Justice J J F Hefer, of the Natal Provincial Division.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

ASYLUM IN BOTSWANA--Miss Mankekolo Mahlangu, secretary of the Soweto Committee of Ten, has skipped the country and is seeking political asylum in Botswana. Miss Mahlangu's secret departure from her Rockville home to Botswana on Thursday came in the wake of three refusals by the Interior Ministry to grant her a passport to travel abroad. Her first application turned down was about a year ago after she was granted a scholarship by the Council of International Programmes (CIP) to further her studies in America. In October she applied again for a passport in order to join her fiancée, who is permanently settled in the USA. This was refused. The third refusal was after she was invited to spend a month in the United States of America by Mr Edmund Williamson, the American ambassador in South Africa. Miss Mahlangu, a qualified nurse, said during an interview with SUNDAY POST in Gaborone that black women in South Africa had a major role to play alongside their husbands, sons and brothers if the aspirations for liberation were to be realised. [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY POST in English 23 Mar 80 p 1]

BAN ORDERS--The names of four people served with notices in terms of Section 10 of the Internal Security Act, prohibiting them from attending gatherings, were published in yesterday's Government Gazette. In all four instances, the ban is for a period of three years. They are: Sipho Arthur Badela of 2 Limba Road, New Brighton, Port Elizabeth; Tozamile Botha of 33 Mankayi Street, Zwile, Port Elizabeth; Dumile Daniel Qeqe of 4 Ferguson Road, New Brighton, Port Elizabeth; and Palo Tshume of 17 Ngesi Street, New Brighton, Port Elizabeth.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Mar 80 p 5]

BLOW TO LITERARY CENSORSHIP--The unbanning of the controversial "Magersfontein, O Magersfontein", was hailed yesterday as the biggest breakthrough yet against "verkrampte" censorship, and a defeat for Dr Connie Mulder. In public service quarters, the feeling was strong that the Publications Appeal Board's decision to lift the two year old ban on the book is an outright defeat for former Interior Minister Dr Mulder, and a blow against literary prudishness. It was seen also as a major victory for the Minister who succeeded Dr Mulder, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch. The lifting of the ban was made directly possible by amending legislation that Mr Schlebusch

steered through Parliament, providing loopholes in the old original strait-laced legislation for books of genuine literary value to be released for sale. Specifically, these provisions were for the Publications Appeal Board to be guided by the opinions of literary experts on particular works; and consideration of the specialised and limited market in which particular works would generally be read. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Mar 80 p 10]

AIR FORCE CRASH--Two Air Force officers were killed when their Bosbok plane crashed on a farm in the Potchefstroom district shortly after take-off yesterday morning. They were Lieutenant Edwin Johannes le Roux (20) of Simonstown, the pilot, and Lieutenant Pieter Frederick Smit (22) of Evans Park, Johannesburg. Mr Naas Prinsloo, on whose farm, Witkoppies, the plane crashed, told The Citizen that he was on his tractor at about 8,10 am when he saw the aircraft circling. Then there was a loud bang as the plane hit the ground and burst into flames. He raced to the scene to help but the fierce heat drove him back. The plane was from 42 SA Air Force Base, Potchefstroom. Officials of a Board of Inquiry arrived at the burnt-out wreckage yesterday afternoon. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Mar 80 p 2]

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS COUNCILS--Cape Town--The president of the University of Cape Town's CRC [Students Representative Council], Mr Tony Weaver, said yesterday it was unlikely that contact with future SRCs at Stellenbosch would be resumed. The breakdown of relations between the two SRCs follows the disbanding of the Stellenbosch SRC over its controversial president, Mr Hilgard Bell, at a meeting on Thursday. The Stellenbosch campus rumpus was caused by a remark by Mr Bell in February when he said that the National Party's constitutional proposals were "a lot of bull". At the time his SRC passed a motion endorsing Mr Bell's stand, but the uproar that followed his remark culminated this week in the disbanding of the SRC. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Mar 80 p 2]

'FOCUS' MAGAZINE ON ECONOMY--The economy has been greatly stimulated by the gold price explosion despite a considerable decline in gold production. This is the view expressed in Focus, the Mercabank publication compiled by the Bureau for Economic Policy and Analysis at the University of Pretoria. It notes: "Domestically the rise in the ratio of the gold price to other prices implies a shift of claims on real resources from the rest of the economy to the gold mining industry. Internationally a similar improvement relative to import prices implies a shift of real resources from the rest of the world to South Africa." The review comments that gold production declined from a peak of 1-million kg in 1970 to 702 000 kg in 1979 following a drop in grade from 13,1 g/t in 1968 to 8,4 g/t last year. Focus says there was a rise in the volume of ore treated, which resulted in a substantial rise in capital expenditure and an increase in the labour force. Black labour from domestic sources became far more important after 1974 with recruitment from the local market soaring from 22 percent of the Black labour force to 56,3 percent in 1979. And hand-in-hand with the bigger demand from the domestic market came an explosion in the average wages received

by Black workers. These leapt from R340 a worker in 1970 to R1 400 in 1978. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Mar 80 p 16]

POPULATION, LABOR FORCE STATISTICS--The Assembly--Almost one-third of the economically active whites in 1979 worked for Government services. By contrast, only 10,2% of the economically active black population, 9,7% of the economically active Indians and 17,1% of economically active coloureds worked for the Government services. And in spite of the exclusion of Bophutha Tswana, Transkei and Benda from South Africa, whites constitute only 18,5% of the total population. These figures were disclosed yesterday by the Minister of Statistics, Dr Andries Treurnicht, when he answered two questions by Dr Zac de Beer (PFP Parktown) in the House of Assembly. Dr Treurnicht said there were 551 036 whites working for the various Government services, including local authorities and statutory bodies. This meant that 29,15% of the 1 891 000 economically active whites worked for the Government services. The Minister said there were 668 533 black people, 145 298 coloured people and 243 365 Asian people working for Government services. In 1979, there were 6 556 000 economically active blacks, 851 000 economically active coloureds and 251 000 economically active Indians in South Africa. This means that whites constituted 19,8% of the economically active population of South Africa in 1979. Dr Treurnicht said the population of South Africa totalled 24 090 900 last year. Of these, 4 536 000 were white, 2 533 000 were coloured, 792 000 were Indian and 16 319 900 were black. Almost half of the black people--8 111 593--were under the age of 18 last year. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 25 Mar 80 p 6]

PRIVATE FLIGHTS TO HOMELANDS--The filing of flight plans for trips between neighbouring States and South Africa is likely to be more rigidly enforced since publication of amendments to air traffic regulations in the Government Gazette. The publication in the Gazette is seen by aviation sources as "clarification" on the filing of flight plans to destinations such as independent homelands like Bophutha Tswana. They welcomed the amendments as both "timely and constructive." According to the amendment, a flight plan must be filed with the nearest convenient air traffic services unit, which will be responsible for transmitting the information to other units concerned with the flight. If no flight plan is submitted, contrary to regulations, air traffic control can instruct a plane not to enter a controlled airspace, or to cross the border of the Republic. The executive director of the Commercial Aviation Association, Mr C Beek, said the amendments would rectify a situation where pilots tended to disregard homelands as being independent states and sometimes failed to file the necessary documentation, on the assumption the authorities would turn a blind eye. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 17 Mar 80 p 3]

'SCAW METALS' NEW MILL--A particularly big enterprise, due for completion late next year is Scaw Metals' new R25m bar and section rolling mill which is to be built at Germiston. The new mill, on a 3 ha site, will give Scaw greater market penetration with a wider range of products. At present, the group's production capacity is 240 000 tons a year, but when the old mill

is replaced by the new facility, output of products will rise to 400 000 tons annually. Says a Scaw spokesman: "The mill will give us greater mobility to meet the small order and quick delivery market." [Excerpts] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Mar 80 p 20]

INEFFICIENT AGRICULTURAL MANAGEMENT--The South African farmer is himself considerably to blame for his problems and difficulties--and this charge comes from the farmers' most authoritative banking authority, the Land Bank. The bank, in its annual report released in Pretoria, underlined the battle being fought by farmers against skyrocketting production costs and lower returns. Official figures in the report also mirrored the financial difficulties of the South African farmer--with the farmer at the end of last year more than R16,6 million owing in bond interest and repayments on Land Bank loans, totalling R532,5 million. But, said the report, the Land Bank board believed that one of the biggest problems facing agriculture was that sound financial planning was generally still lacking in farming ventures. "Inefficient management is undoubtedly also an important defect in Agriculture. "In the present inflationary times, characterised by rapidly rising production costs and high capital expenditure, the farmer must apply himself to the elimination of uneconomic practices to ensure that his financial results justify the capital investment." The report noted that the total debt of farmers at the end of 1978 was R2 854 million compared with R2 662 million in 1977, and R2 311 million in 1976, and that final figures for last year would also show a big increase. It was realised that knowledge acquired by an individual farmer from his own experience did not always enable him to bring about structural changes in his farming undertaking. "But it must be pointed out that the State has a comprehensive agricultural research programme on which considerable amounts are spent annually. "Through this service, new knowledge and improved production methods are continually made available." [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Mar 80 p 11]

SASOL GASOLINE-ETHANOL GO-AHEAD--A Petrol-Ethanol mixture for South African cars will now definitely be introduced by Sasol later this year. Dynamometer and one-the-road tests conducted by the Automobile Association, using a 90 percent petrol and 10 percent alcohol mixture, have proved completely positive. Carried out under the supervision of the AA's technical service executive, Mr Fred Bothma, the tests showed that vehicles tuned to optimum economy levels exhaust carbon dioxide levels of less than 1,5 percent consumed 1,7 percent more fuel when switched to the petrol-alcohol blend. But, commented Mr Bothma, "the change in power output at maximum throttle openings was negligible, and in a recent survey we established less than two percent of vehicles on the Witwatersrand were in this category." [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Mar 80 p 3]

CSO: 4420

PRIME MINISTER ANNOUNCES REVISED SALARY STRUCTURE

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 20 Mar 80 p 1

[Text]

PRIMARY school teachers will get the lion's share in the new salary increases in the civil service, the Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla disclosed in Mbabane yesterday.

He said this group has been awarded an increase of 26 percent in an attempt to attract more suitably qualified young Swazi to the teaching profession in preparation for the proposed introduction of universal primary school education in 1985.

The revised salary structure contains increases that range from about 25 percent for the lowest salary level group down to approximately 10 percent at the top.

The Prime Minister said special attention has also been given to the problem of lack of promotional opportunities in the professional cadres. This problem, he said, has been in the past been of major concern to government.

He said the revised salary structure contained an adjustment in the number of salary grades so as to enable government to give adequate recognition and incentive to this category of government employees through enhanced

promotional prospects.

The total number of salary grades has accordingly been increased from 25 to 28, he said. He also disclosed that in future existing schemes of service will be rigorously enforced by the Directorate of Personnel Management.

"Concomitant with the revised salary structure, adjustments in rental charges have been made in an attempt to create a more equitable situation between those government employees who occupy government housing and those who do not," he said.

The Prime Minister emphasised to all civil servants that, with the coming salary increases, major improvement was expected in the productivity and quality of service rendered by all public servants.

"A considerable improvement in efficiency is expected at all levels of the civil service," said the Prime Minister.

He also stated that the biennial adjustments of civil servants salaries, the first of which was in 1978, would be dependent upon both the availability of funds and the return, in the form of greater productivity, government is able to receive from its officials.

The salary revision is expected to become effective from the beginning of next month.

CSO: 4420

NSIBANDZE DISCUSSES CITIZENSHIP, TRAVEL DOCUMENTS

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 13 Mar 80 p 1

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Sen. Ben Nsibandze said in the House of Assembly yesterday that the Swazi citizenship issue was as delicate as the land dispute.

Sen. Nsibandze, who was answering questions during the Appropriation Bill, said travel documents would soon be issued to non-citizens resident in this country to enable them to visit friends and relatives or seek medical aid in other countries.

Concern was expressed by members in the House this week about the fate of those people who although they were born in this country or have resided here for many years could not be issued with Swazi citizenship or travel documents so that they can visit friends in other countries.

Immigration in this country, he explained, was handled by government in Mbabane in conjunction with the "Sibaya" the Swazi National Council.

He said although Sibaya had invited non-citizens resident in this country to register, some of them refused to comply because they considered it below their dignity to deal with traditional leaders.

Sen. Nsibandze added that kukhonta is processed through the Chiefs and some people he said happily responded to the invitation to register while others did not.

He blamed some non-citizens who he said practised a kind of discrimination by creating their own societies which looked down upon Swazi culture, thus taking no part in any national activities.

To the Swazi point of view he said, such people were only interested in what he called the country's cream and not living with Swazis as one of their number.

He emphasized that his Ministry could not on its own grant or refuse citizenship to anyone because everybody in Swaziland, foreign or not, belongs to the King and therefore should be treated equally as regards their applications.

He offered his Ministry's apology to all those already inconvenienced by this slow process, but he rejected charges by Mr S.S. Mokgokong that some files in the Immigration Department have been lying there unattended for years and that some of them have even gone missing.

He attributed any delay that may have occurred to the fact that this particular issue of citizenship was of national importance and was treated as such by the authorities concerned.

He also rejected charges that his Ministry refused to let foreigners return to their own countries when they wanted to do so.

He also defended his office against charges that even Swazis who wanted to renew their passports are required to go through all the formalities again to prove that they are Swazis.

He said this was being done to discourage forgeries of passports which he disclosed had happened in the past. He also denied that elderly Swazis who are exempted from paying tax were required to renounce their exemptions and start paying tax before they can be issued with passports.

He explained that after the introduction of the Graded Tax Act many unemployed Swazis have illegally stopped paying tax, and said that the Ministry of Finance has advised that unexempted males should not be issued with passports unless they produce current graded tax receipts.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH EGYPT--The Minister for Industry, Commerce, Mines and Tourism, Prince Nqaba, recently returned from Egypt where he signed a trade agreement with the Egyptian Government. The Egyptian Minister for Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation signed on behalf of his Government. While in Cairo, Prince Nqaba held trade talks with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, to whom he delivered a special message from King Sobhuza II. During the brief meeting, the two leaders discussed the Middle East and southern Africa. South African issues were centered on Rhodesia and political developments there. Prince Nqaba expressed Swaziland's satisfaction with the results of the elections in Rhodesia. On the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, Prince Nqaba praised President Sadat for his peace initiatives. President Sadat assured Prince Nqaba that his country would assist Swaziland economically whenever she was asked to do so. Prince Nqaba paid a courtesy call on the Egyptian Foreign Minister, Dr Boutros Ghali, with whom he discussed matters of mutual interest. Other members of the Swaziland delegation included the Director of Geological Survey and Mines by Alan Dlamini and Mr D.P. Makanza, legal draftsman in the Attorney General's office. [Excerpt] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 13 Mar 80 p 2]

CSO: 4420

VARIOUS ENTERPRISES TO BE REHABILITATED

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 6 Mar 80 p 1

[Text] A joint agreement for the rehabilitation of a number of factories and tea estates was signed yesterday by two Ugandan ministers and the Mehta family.

The ministers of industry, Mr Charles Omoding Okui and housing and works, Mr Abraham Waligo signed the pact for the Uganda government and Mahendra Mehta signed on behalf of the family.

The rehabilitation will be a joint venture between the government and the Mehta family and will be on the following enterprises: Uganda Sugar Factory Ltd, Lugazi, Uganda Steel and Engineering Ltd, Lugazi, Cable Corporation of Uganda Ltd, Uganda Tea Estates and Luwala Tea Estates Ltd.

Okui said the government intended to rehabilitate all the industries, particularly the basic ones.

Okui handed to Mehta a letter, inviting him to manage the estate, under a board of directors to be appointed by the government.

He said the handing over ceremony would be held on March 17 at Lugazi Sugar Factory.

The minister of planning and economic development, Mr Anthony Ocaya and the permanent secretary, ministry of industry, Mr Joseph Adrole were present at the ceremony.

Meanwhile Austrian engineers are to undertake an agro-economic study of Uganda's sugar industry.

The engineers from the Austroplan Engineering Company Limited will arrive in Kampala this week.

The team which will be hosted by Uganda's sugar industrialists Mr Mehta is to be headed by the company's regional sales director, Mr Authur H. Kullmann.

The firm, jointly owned by the government and private businessmen, was founded more than 20 years ago with the aim of applying Austrian know-how and technology on an international scale in the design and implementation of industrial projects.

Kullmann said the company's activities were concentrated primarily in iron and steel, metal, mineral, wood and plastics processing, agro-economics and special projects in other fields.

The company employs 150 highly qualified engineers, economists and financial specialists. Its consulting activities during the pre-investment stage include all the usual consultancy services.

While here, Kullmann's team will examine a wide range of subjects involving complete rehabilitation of Lugazi Sugar Works.

Meanwhile Austrian embassy officials in Nairobi have said their government was in the process of examining various fields in which it could assist Uganda. "Plans will be announced soon," they added.

CS0: 4420

NEWSPAPER EDITOR SAID KILLED; OTHER VIOLENCE REPORTED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 18 Mar 80 pp 1, 11

[Text]

THE owner of the independent vernacular newspaper *Ngabo*, which has been strongly critical of the presence of Tanzanian troops in Uganda, was murdered at the weekend, according to reports in today's *Taifa Empya*.

According to the reports William Lubwama, the editor, and Gaster Nsubuga were called from a meeting of the Express Football Club by two armed men in uniform and one in civilian clothes, on Saturday afternoon.

They were forced to drive their cars to Kibeti, 5 km. outside Kampala, where they were shot and left for dead. Lubwama died instantly, and Nsubuga, who was shot in the chest and throat, is now critical at Mulago Hospital, Kampala.

Both men were strong supporters of former Ugandan President Yusuf Lule, but had recently joined many other Lule supporters in backing current President Godfrey Binaisa.

Ugandan Information Minister Picho Owiny meanwhile summoned all newspaper editors to a meeting in Kampala today. Radio Uganda reported.

The radio said the editors were expected to attend in person.

It gave no details of the reason for the meeting, but the announcement followed a radio report of a speech by President Binaisa saying his government was concerned that Press freedom was being "systematically abused".

The Press had been disrespectful to the President and to

the government and people of Tanzania, the radio quoted him as saying.

Meanwhile, heavy gunfire coming from the Kibuli area of Kampala, was heard throughout the city for more than three hours this morning.

Reports said the fighting involved civilians and military personnel and police, and that it followed the killing of a Tanzanian soldier last night.

According to the reports, a group of Tanzanian troops who went to Kibuli in search of a missing soldier, were fired on by Ugandan civilians and a melee followed in which four civilians were killed.

Although it could not be immediately confirmed, the missing soldier was reportedly found dead.

Soldiers

Firing continued throughout the morning as the soldiers carried out house-to-house search, setting fire to some of the houses. Three homes were said to have been burned down and the entire Kibuli residential area deserted.

Many people were injured in the melee as the villagers escaped. It was not immediately known how many people had been arrested.

Other reports from Kampala said that last Friday, police blew up a house in which a gunman had held them at bay for an hour.

"Mr Badman", as the gangster was known, refused to open his door for the policemen and immediately started firing his machine-gun, sending the police for cover.

Firing continued and police eventually used a rapid-propulsion gun and blew up the house. Reports said the house caught fire and the city fire brigade was called to put it out.

"Badman" was found lying dead under a bed with five machine-guns around him.

In the meantime, Ugandan authorities have been busy reorganising the country's armed forces. President Binaisa, who is also Minister for Defence and Commander-in-Chief of the Uganda Armed Forces, attended passing out, parades of newly commissioned officers and men at Kabamba, Mubende, Masindi and Nakasongola. The men underwent intensive training under the instruction of Tanzanian officers.

The new graduates were soon on the move in lorries, by train and on foot to Kampala and Entebbe to take over positions previously held by the Tanzanian army.

The Commander of the Uganda army, Col. Tito Okello has been promoted Major-General, the Chief of Staff, Lt.-Col. Oyite Ojok, has been promoted Brigadier, and the Deputy

Minister for Defence, Lt.-Col. Omania, to Colonel.

However, the new Uganda Army is tribally imbalanced and the National Consultative Council Select Committee on defence and security has strongly recommended that this must be corrected in the forthcoming recruitment exercise.

According to informed sources, the committee has advocated that ethnic groups or tribes which are now over-represented in the army should not offer recruits for the next recruitment exercise. The committee urges that such additional men as are necessary to correct the imbalance should be recruited instead.

On the method of recruitment, the committee has recommended that it should be carried out in a manner similar to that which was applied in the recruitment of officer cadets last year — the recruitment team should consist of representatives from the Ministry of Defence and Education, the UNLF, the Tanzania People's Defence Force, local administration officials and local UNLF officials.

The committee has further recommended that special consideration should be given to those who fought in the liberation war and have not been assimilated in the UNLA.

It is believed that the committee, in making this suggestion, was recognising the existence of a large number of men believed to be in private armies. In addition, the liberation war heroes could also be absorbed into the local militia.

CSO: 4420

COBALT MAY BE OBTAINED FROM ALREADY MINED PYRITES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Mar 80 p 8

[Article in the column "Looking Around": "Mountain of Fool's Gold May Revive Uganda's Economy"]

[Text]

A MILLION tonnes of "fool's gold" piled a few kilometres outside Kasese, a sleepy rail-head town in the shadows of the fabled Mountain of the Moon, may prove a trump-card in Uganda's bid to rebuild its economy.

If the hopes are realised, this man-made mountain will also provide means for revitalising Kilembe Mines, a copper mining concern which has fallen on hard times over the past decade.

Pyrites, the hitherto unused byproduct of Kilembe's copper mine, high on the Ruwenzori Mountains which divide Uganda and Zaire, has deceived inexperienced gold miners for centuries.

The mineral content of the pyrites is not always consistent, but the breakdown of Kilembe's is fairly typical: iron 45 percent, gangue 38 percent, cobalt 15.1 percent, copper 1.44 percent and nickel 0.17 percent. The ingredient which has boosted Uganda's hopes recently is cobalt.

Cobalt, in short supply on international markets, has in recent years become the darling of the mining companies. Last year the price leapt to about \$85 a kilogram. This has attracted a good deal of attention to the prospects of cobalt extraction at Kilembe. Managers from the mine visited Europe recently to update their knowledge of the market and technological know-how, and the West German Government has already offered to finance a feasibility study.

With interruption of supply caused by the civil war in Zaire in 1977, and the subsequent 30 percent cutback in production there, buyers from industrial countries are scrambling for secure and adequate sources of supply.

ADVANTAGE

Other producers are eager to increase output and take up the slackness, but Uganda's Kilembe Mines has one big advantage: much of its available cobalt has already been mined, and needs only to be processed and separated from other ingredients.

Other copper-producing countries like Zaire and Zambia have been pro-

cessing cobalt for many years, treating the pyrites immediately after it is concentrated away from most of the copper. But Kilembe Mines has never been a big producer.

With the high cost of transport, a cobalt plant was long considered commercially risky. Nonetheless, officials foresaw that a reassessment of the situation might some day be called for, and since 1956, when the mine opened, the pyrites mountain has steadily grown.

But the coup which brought Idi Amin to power, although welcomed at first as much by Kilembe's foreign investors as by the rest of the Western world, had the effect of further delaying any decision on processing pyrites.

Pyrites was a remote concern by 1975 when Amin took over sole ownership of Kilembe Mines. The takeover was, surprisingly, not typical of Amin. It was conducted on an orthodox and mutually agreed sale of shares.

In the years which followed, simple neglect has been the main reason for the lack of action on

cobalt processing. Amin's government was characterised by an unwillingness to invest in anything which could not reap immediate profits.

In April, last year, when Amin and his army were driven out of Uganda and the new government, the Uganda National Liberation Front, was installed, hard cash became a high priority. After meeting with officials from Kilembe Mine the new government was surprised and delighted to see that the mine could offer solid prospects for substantial earnings in foreign currency.

EARNINGS

A study on the rehabilitation of Uganda's economy, carried out by a team of experts from the Commonwealth Secretariat in London, estimated that the cobalt plant could be earning nearly R60 million a year by 1982 if quick financial arrangements are made and construction is set in motion.

Cobalt prices could of course drop. They are certainly bound to fluctuate. But until United States, Soviet and European stockpiles are replenished Uganda can safely look forward to a large and steady income which should give the country's economy a much needed boost.

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AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL ALLEGES PRISON DEATHS

London WEST AFRICA in English 24 Mar 80 p 549

[Text] Amnesty International has charged that more than 100 prisoners die each year in Zaire's prisons from starvation, disease and torture.

Accusing Zaire of holding political detainees without charge or trial in appalling conditions, the human rights body said it had sent a 20-page memorandum to President Mobutu Sese Seko's Government in February on political imprisonment, torture and political killings. It was still waiting for a reply.

Amnesty denied claims in a communique by the President, in Brussels, that it had congratulated him on his Government's "human rights" record.

The organisation said it was gravely concerned about the high death-rate in Zaire's prisons and that in its memorandum it had urged President Mobutu to end these abuses and to release all prisoners of conscience, both those who had been convicted and those held without trial.

Two weeks ago, Amnesty International's United States section submitted a 3,000-word testimony on human rights violations in Zaire to the Africa sub-committee of the US House of Representatives, which was holding hearings on the human rights situation in that country. The Amnesty International testimony summarised the organisation's concerns about detention without trial and harsh prison conditions.

CSO: 4420

END

SELECTIVE LIST OF JPRS SERIAL REPORTS

WORLDWIDE SERIAL REPORTS

WORLDWIDE REPORT: Environmental Quality
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Epidemiology
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Law of the Sea
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Nuclear Development and Proliferation
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Telecommunications Policy, Research and Development

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